RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 147- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RLY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
26 June	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
„	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
„	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
„	KASHMIR ..		8,985
28 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
28 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
4th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
23rd June	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
23rd „	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
25th „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon Season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	24 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmo) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,379
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Samoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

FINE TAILORING
AT
VERY MODERATE RATES

We make Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits, etc., of best materials and perfect fit. Our stock of Suitings and other cloths comprises the latest in Cashmeres, Flannels, Tweeds, Worsteds, Venetian, Vicuna, Gaberdine, China Silk, Palm Beach, Tussore, Duck, etc. The services of a high class Master Cutter of European experience are always at your disposal. Our patrons include noblemen, High Officials, Big Merchants, and many eminent gentlemen.

We also sell Hats, Collars, Bows, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Waterproofs, Umbrellas, travelling Kit, Curios, Brassware, Best Nilgiri Tea and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

We also exchange all Foreign Money, Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Liras, Yen and Currency of all countries, and procure Drafts on London at the ruling rate of the day.

Pay us a visit or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, Esplanade Road.
Opposite the Bombay Club.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company.
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INCORPORATED IN S. S.

An Eastern Co. for the People of the East.

Automatic Non-Forfeiture. Total & Permanent Disability clause.

BIG BONUSES.

Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED:

BOMBAY BRANCH, 50/52, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor-
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,539
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TUTOR for a French student, having the degree of B.A. for spare time in the morning. Apply General Post Office Box No. 2133, Bombay.
A R3380

LEARN SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Church Gate Street, Moderate fees.
A R3365

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Apply Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3372

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions on very attractive terms. Apply BRANCH MANAGER, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 26806

WANTED.—MEN everywhere, desiring to earn Rs. 10 daily home. Guaranteed, successful, complete working scheme for five anna stamps. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bokharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R3366

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED.—An English knowing DECCANI LADY of approved connections as SUPERINTENDENT, Social Reform Association's Hostel on salary Rs 40 p.m. with free board and lodging. Apply to the SECRETARY, C/o, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R3356

WANTED.—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Honours in Sanskrit to serve for six months as Assistant Master in The Palanpur High School. The post is temporary at present, but it may be permanent after the expiry of that period; intending candidates may apply in their own handwriting with copies of testimonials etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, PALANPUR.
A R3357

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C28668

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

GROUND FLOOR—A Chowpathy Sea Face for shop on long lease. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 1713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3338

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS—Send YARNS, PIECEGOODS samples, rates, terms, particulars. "COTTON GOODS," Care "Chronicle."
T R3332

SHORT TERM LOANS on shares, sugar, Exchange bills, Sovereigns, Bullion, Cotton goods. Give terms. "SHORTTER," Care "Bombay Chronicle."
T 3332

BANKS—Reliable Brokers (with references) quote all Cotton, Sugar (samples wanted), Exchanges, Shares, Bullion, Sovereigns, Ready, Forward Selling, Buying rates, terms. "CAPITALIST", Care "Chronicle."
T R3332

TO BE LET STONE QUARRIES—Quarries for removal of the Private Hill Road at Chinchpooghly, Parel Tank Road. For Rent and Terms apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan," Chowpaty Road.
T

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLOT of 4 acres and 2½ gunthas with a well at Talegaon, opposite railway station and close to the site of proposed new railway line to Junnar, Manchar, suitable for gardening and bungalows. For further particulars apply to S. S. ERRAM, B.A., 286, Rastas Peth, Poona City.
G R3352

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed, Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 11th June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bheesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

CLASSES FOR HINDU LADIES—The Home Education Department of the St. Columba High School, Gowalia Tank Road, RE-OPENS on THURSDAY, 24th June at 11 o'clock. Subjects taught (in English) include, Hygiene, Home Nursing, Fancy-sewing, English Painting, etc. Fees 3/8 and 2/8 p.m. Apply to Miss LORIMER at above address.
M R3379

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING—Rupees five monthly. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M R3299

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED with a view matrimony of a Mahomedan girl, respected family, well educated and accomplished, aged nearly 17. English and other subjects. Apply to Box No. 1719, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
MA R3358

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LAW, MEDICAL COLLEGE, SCHOOL BOOKS—Cheapest, C. HIMMATLAL, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
L R3369

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.
P R3371

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ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
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NOTICE.

WANTED for Female Hospital at Tando Adam, a LADY DOCTOR with L. C. P. S. qualifications on pay of Rs. 60-7-200 with a personal allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. The applicants are required to give particulars as regards date of birth, caste, and previous experience. The applications will be received by the Medical Officer Nawabshah District at Nawabshah upto 15th July, 1926.

(Sd.) TECKCHAND, H. G.
President Tando Adam
Municipality.
n 26832

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO, LTD.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Five Split Receipts Nos. 49289, 49290, 49291 49292 and 49298 for five Ordinary Shares each Nos. 50001 to 50005, 265859 to 265863, 15356 to 15360, 15361 to 15365, 15391 to 15394 and 15445 respectively of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Madhaji Hariram have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate split Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 23rd day of June, 1926.
3378

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26782

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

IT IS PROPOSED to start a new class at the above named Institution for training Honours Graduates in Mathematics for the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries. For particulars please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.
26818

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In connexion with the extension of the electric service to Thana on Monday, 21st June, the public are notified that tickets are available by both steam and electric service between Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and between Kurla and Thana.

Holders of season tickets between (a) Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and (b) stations North of Kurla whose tickets are available by the main line, should they so desire may have them stamped at the booking offices at which they were issued "available by Harbour Branch only" and use them by this route instead of by the main line.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19.6.1926. 26824

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, the following teachers:—

(1) HEAD MASTER. Graduate, strong in English on a salary of Rs. 150/ rising to Rs. 250/.

(2) ASSISTANT MASTER, Graduate, B.S.C., and strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 80/ rising to Rs. 150/.

(3) 2 MATRICS on a salary of Rs. 40/- rising to Rs. 80/.

(4) DRAWING MASTER, Matric and Intermediate of Bombay Arts Schools on a salary of Rs. 40/ rising to Rs. 80/-.

(5) MOULVI FAZIL, strong in Arabic and Persian on a salary of Rs. 40/, rising to Rs. 60/..

Preference will be given to trained and experienced applicants.

Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, by the 15th July, 1926.

Applicants will have to join at once on receipt of orders.

AHMED HUSAIN,
Hony. Secretary,
Anjuman Hami-e-Islam High School,
Sadar Bazar, Nagpur.
26833

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 561 of 1924.

DHUNJIBHOY DORABJI POWALLA. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDUR REHMAN HAJI YACOOB. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1924, and the Judge's Order dated 24th March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5146. Street No. 474 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Chandabhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 105 square yards or thereabout and bearing along with other land New Survey No. 1 and Municipal G Ward No. 5147, Street No. 475 and bounded on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that the cart now or formerly of Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described.

NOTE:—The said two pieces of land are contiguous and now form one piece of land with buildings thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26639

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
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P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 15th June, 1923, in exercise of the power reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of August, 1925, at the premises our clients Messrs. HARISCHANDRA MANIK PATIL, SHRIDHAR MANIK PATIL and BALARAM MANIK PATIL were the highest bidders and were declared the Purchasers of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, trust, maintenance, earnest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Shilotri Bank Buildings, 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground with trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7224 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 42 and New No. A/3547, and Old Survey No. 294 and New Survey No. 1584 and Cadastral Survey No. 315 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4412 and 4414(2) and Street No. 772 and 774(a) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Balkrishna Bhaskar and partly by the properties of Gangadhar Bhaskar and other, on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Raghooji, on or towards the West by the properties of Jagoo Ramchandra and partly by the property of Mr. A. DeSilva and others and on or towards the South partly by the properties of Shantaram and partly by the properties belonging to Thakoorji Girdharlal.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1926.

Messrs. PATHARE & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
26830

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Vishwanath F. Vaidya, Purshotam Kanji, Vassonji Naronjee Bhimji, Girdharlal Harilal Mehta and Jamnadas Ramdas, the present Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's order made herein on 9th April, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government land the cess whereof has since been redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of the Bazar Gate Street admeasuring about 115 square yards assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2206, Street Nos. 96-98 and bearing Collector's New No. 5693, New Survey No. 8665 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328 of Fort Division and bounded on the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the West partly by the property of Haridas Cooverji and partly by that of Jadhowji Meghji, on the North by the property of Mulchand Vassonji and on the South by the property of Gangji Lukhmidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Trustees or to the undersigned.

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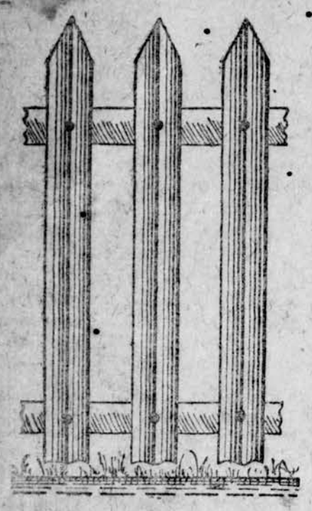

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"MAHATMA & HIS CRITICS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public owe a debt of gratitude to you for the leading article "Mahatma and His Critics" appearing in the issue of the 12th instant. I thank you very much for having kept before the public the true account of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Lately there had been persistent attempts of pro-Kelkarites to blackmail Mahatma Gandhi. They have not left a stone unturned to prove in vain the futility of the Non-co-operation movement.

Right-thinking people in Maharashtra are quite tired of such flippant journalism of the Responsivists. The more they blackmail Gandhi the more will they be lowered in the eyes of the world.

At this time when the political leaders are vanishing from the forum and their faiths decaying with astonishing quickness there is Mahatma Gandhi only who can yet give a new vigour and life and lead India to Swaraj.

In spite of the vilification of Mahatma Gandhi by Poona scribes Gandhi's doctrines will be widely embraced by the world. Can the Responsivists hinder the progress of truth? Certainly not.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Dadar, June 12.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Under the auspices of the Rangoon Bharat Sevak Samaj, a public meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Marwari Hall to celebrate the death anniversary of the late Mr. C. R. Das.—F. P. I.

* * *

Final judgment was delivered on Monday in the libel case filed by Mr. Sampurnanand, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, against a weekly paper "Sooriya" of Benares on the basis of the decision arrived at by Mr. Chintamani, arbitrator, by the Sub-Judge's Court. The paper will, therefore, have to publish an unqualified apology besides paying Rs. 200 as damages and also proportionate expenses of the case to Mr. Sampurnanand. —F. P. I.

* * *

At the request of Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi and the proprietors of the "Tanganyika Opinion" Mr. U. K. Oza, manager of the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" is proceeding shortly to East Africa to assume the editorship of and conduct of the "Tanganyika Opinion".—F. P. I.

* * *

Mr. G. C. Phukan, a leading public man of Assam, died suddenly at his residence at Sibsagar. While making a speech at a Municipal meeting he suddenly collapsed and was carried home where he died. He was in his 94th year and retained active habits.—A. P.

* * *

Sir Hugh Stephenson arrived in Calcutta on Monday morning from Darjeeling. —A. P.

* * *

At the Calcutta High Court sessions, Mr. Justice Duval discharged Surendranath Bannerjee, who claimed to be a political suspect and was charged with cheating and false personation in respect of a telegraphic money order. Agreeing with the verdict of the jury, who, by a majority of 8 to 1, found the accused "not guilty", the Judge ordered the accused to be acquitted.—Free Press.

* * *

It is understood that the Bengal Responsivist Party will be inaugurated in Calcutta on Wednesday. Messrs. B. Chakrawarty, B. K. Lahri, J. Chaudhari and others are expected to join.—Free Press.

* * *

Seven were crushed to death and as many as forty were removed to the hospital as a result of the collapse of the high wall of the laboratory building of the Bachrukhi Sugar Factory at Saran, Bengal, due to a heavy storm.—Free Press.

* * *

In Calcutta twenty persons have been sentenced to undergo two to three months' imprisonment for disobeying the Magistrates' order, under Section 144, making it penal for five or more people to gather together in one place during the riots.—Free Press.

* * *

The death anniversary of Bengal's renowned novelist, Bankimchandra Chatterjee, will be celebrated at Kathalpara, about 28 miles from Calcutta, on June 26. Mr. Justice Manmanath Mukerjee will preside. —Free Press.

* * *

Mr. G. D. Birla it is understood, will contest the Assembly seat from the Benares constituency on the Responsivist ticket and will be also supported by the Hindu Maha Sabha.—F. P. I.

* * *

A Dhulia correspondent wires:—The Pranirakshaka Sanstha congratulated His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the resolution preventing cow-slaughter passed by the representatives of the Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

* * *

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at Bangalore of Lieut. Bostock who met with a tragic accident while playing polo on Sunday at Mysore.

* * *

The "Muslim Outlook" came out on Monday evening with black borders owing to death of its proprietor Maulvi Abdul Haq.

* * *

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Associated Chambers suggesting that during the months the full time secretary is not required at Delhi and Simla he should be loaned as relieving secretary to the chambers whose permanent incumbent is on leave.

"INDORE NOTES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many misleading reports about Indore and Indore administration have been published under 'Indore Notes' in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1st June 1926. The correspondent referring to the water scarcity in the city states that people are dying for water. The statement is far from truth. The western half of the city has an ample supply and where water is scarce in the other half arrangements have been made to supply water at the very doors of the needy at a very small cost. The sum of Rs. 40,000 has been properly utilised by the municipality in the interests of the public the municipality being in the hands of the public. It is very unfair to remark that the Chief Engineer is working for the ex-Dewan when he ought to devise a scheme for water supply. Every person has a right to advise or help his friends and holding an appointment in the State does not debar him from doing so. The Municipality has always been planning its schemes for bettering its supplies and has been taking steps to do so. Water supply of a city is too important a thing to be planned out and finished in a month or two.

The correspondent does not realise that the condition of Indore millhands is better than that of millhands in British India even when it may not be very satisfactory. No deputation from millhands waited on the Prime Minister and Sir Hukumchand had no interview with him.

It is a pity that a false report stating that the Adjutant-General Shinde's daughter is going to Europe be made by the correspondent.

Commenting upon the Administration, the all-knowing correspondent further display his lamentable lack of information. The appointment of Mr. Khori as a Subha is not congenial to the correspondent because Mr. Khori is a new man for Revenue. Mr. Khori, before coming to Indore had worked as Dewan at Barwani and as a Revenue Officer and Tahsildar at Dhar. The correspondent thinks that Mr. Balwantsing's transfer to Indore is due to his being a favourite. It is a wonderful stretch of imagination that a transfer from one district to another of a lesser importance indicates favouritism.

Mr. Lachmilal's appointment as an Office Superintendent on Rs. 80-100 has been made without superseding anybody. He was a head clerk on Rs. 60 in Home Minister's Office for 4 years and was an Office Superintendent in one of the Indore Mills on 150. He supersedes nobody and so no Brahmin as the correspondent imagines. No Brahmins are being superseded and they also receive promotions as any one else.

Mr. Mittal was a popular and able District Magistrate and having passed his Grade Examination rightly received his appointment as The Legal Remembrancer. The appointment of the L. R. has always been made by selection.

The Indore Administration is running very smoothly under the able Prime Minister, Rai Bahadur Bapna, and the Cabinet composed of Sirdar Rao Bahadur Kibe, Mr. Motilal, Mr. Reshimwale and Mr. Shreemansing. Perhaps Indore was never so fortunate in having such able and popular Ministers and during the past few months much useful work has been done and Indore public thinks its confidence is well placed.

I challenge any one to disprove any of my statements which I have to make for the sake of truth that your correspondent has so mercilessly tried to kill.—Yours, etc.,

S. D.

June, 11.

SIR I. RAHIMTOOLA AT DHARWAR

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 19.

The opening ceremony of the new buildings of the S. M. U. C. Credit Society, Dharwar, was performed by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 18th instant. Sir Ibrahim had gone to Dharwar specially for this purpose. The bank was first started in 1906. Since then it has been showing regular progress. Its share capital is Rs. 93,205, deposits Rs. 4,01,810 and Reserve Fund Rs. 61,314.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

On the 19th instant, Sir Ibrahim was presented with an address by the Municipality and the local Anjuman Islam. He advised the Anjuman Islam to direct all their activities for the spread of education.

WATER SCARCITY IN KATHIAWAD

MORVI, June 21.

Scarcity of water is keenly felt this year in many parts of Kathiawar. Various States are doing their utmost to relieve the distress of the people by sinking wells. The Morvi State this year has spent about a lakh of rupees for this purpose. It has engaged an efficient boring staff with whose help 400 wells are blasted, 100 are bore-blasted and 75 are bored. The results are very encouraging. In about 90 per cent of the wells sunk, water has been found. The farmers are quite satisfied with the arrangements.—Free Press.

On quality alone "Passing Show" are holding their old patrons—and winning new ones
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
50 for Rs. 1.4
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Breast-fed babies sleep well, wake happy and gain weight week by week, with clockwork regularity. They are free from the risks and dangers which continually threaten artificially-fed babies, such as infantile diarrhœa, rickets, malnutrition.
If you have any difficulties in feeding baby as Nature intended, they can all be overcome if you take Lactagol. Lactagol increases the flow and enriches the qualities of mother's milk so that baby's appetite is fully satisfied. It also strengthens mother and removes every trace of fatigue and overstrain.
Eminent medical specialists have quoted case after case where
LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS
has restored breast-milk after weeks and months of suppression; also many cases where mothers, unable to feed previous babies, have fed a later one with the aid of Lactagol. Every mother, therefore, should take Lactagol before resorting to bottle-feeding. Obtainable from all Chemists.
Sole Manufacturers—E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India—The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2174 Calcutta.

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Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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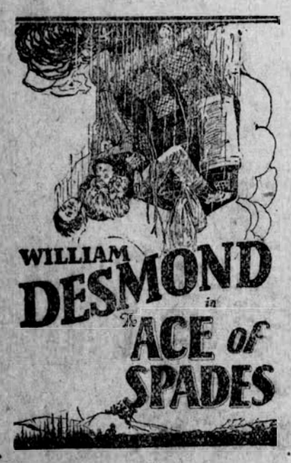

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Not a moment that something is not happening at a breath-taking space.
Also 2 Reels Mack Sennett Comic
"BOW WOW"
Friday 25th Only for One Day
SAVITRI
and no Serial.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil
Mid. Americans Spot	9.53
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	16.35
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
July	17.70
October	16.28
January	16.17
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
July	17.68
October	16.28
January	66.17
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—	
July	16.97
October	15.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21.

June	15.22—.18
July	15.02—.18
August	15.02—.18
September	14.97—.18
October	14.82—.18
November	14.72—.18
December	14.72—.18
January	14.60—.16
February	14.60—.15
March	14.55—.15
April	14.55—.15
May	14.50—.15
June	14.50—.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

June	8.94—.16
July	8.91—.15
August	8.76—.14
September	8.68—.12
October	8.63—.10
November	8.58—.08
December	8.59—.08
January	8.59—.08
February	8.60—.08
March	8.63—.09
April	8.64—.09
May	8.66—.08
June	8.65—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

	To-day's opening.
June	9.10 unchgd.
July	9.04 —.02
October	8.71 —.02
December	8.67 unchgd.
January	8.66 —.01
March	8.71 —.01
May	8.73 —.01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 21.

Scinde Good	6.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.35
Scinde Fine	6.65
Bengal Good	6.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.45
Bengal Fine	6.75
Oomra Good	6.85
Oomra Fully Good	7.15
Oomra Fine	7.45
Broach Good	7.55
Broach Fully Good	7.95
Broach Fine	8.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 21.

COTTON:—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	7.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Futures at New York:—	
July	17.80—.03
October	16.38—.08
December	16.44—.07
January	16.27—.13
Spot Cotton at Nesw York	18.30—.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.45+.08
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	17.19+.05
October	16.11—.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	20 1/3
Demand Bills	4.86.18

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTON MARKET.

New York, June 21.

Futures at New York:—	
July	17.80—.03
October	16.38—.08
December	16.44—.07
January	16.27—.13

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, June 21.

July	8.91—.015
October	8.63—.10
December	8.59—.08
January	8.59—.08

RUBBER.

London, June 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug value 19 3/4.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 20 1/2.
Sellers 21.
Tone:—Business is very small:—

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

London, June 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 7/16 quietly steady.

London, June 21.

Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 7/16.
Tone of Silver:—China bought and sold. Market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 day's market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 21.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 7/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4 unchgd..
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 56 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/4 —1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 59 3/4 —1/4.

SHARES.

London, June 21.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£21 1/4
National Bank	£47 1/4
P & O Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

METALS.

London, June 21.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 3/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.

WHEAT.

London, June 21.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. June/July sellers 55/6.
Rozario Santa Fe.—58½ lbs. June/July nominal 54/6.
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian June/July sellers 59/3.
Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 57/3.
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.
Tone:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi June paid 57/9.

SEEDS.

London, June 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
June/July buyers £15 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers £8 1/8.
Tone—:Inactive.
Castorseed Bombay June/July paid £17 1/2.
Tone:—Prices firmly held, Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay June/July nominal £18 5/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton June/July nominal £21.
Rapeseed Toria per ton June/July sellers £22.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Steady.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July sellers £22 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 21.

Fine White Java C. . F. Calcutta July/Sep sellers 15/9.
Fine White Java C. (F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/10½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep sellers 15/11½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep sellers 16/0 1/4.
Tone:—Very steady but not much business doing.

BARLEY.

London, June 21.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

In the sharemarket today jutes did not reflect much change after the week-end and, if anything, manifested some quietness with less support in evidence most of the transactions concluded were in small lots.

Coals were an uninteresting market as disclosed by the retail nature of the dealings completed. Teas revealed a steady feeling though the volume of business was not large. Miscellaneous had no feature of outstanding interest. Government securities were strong. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper Rs. 76-8; four per cent New loan (1960-70) 87/14; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 107/10; five and a half per cent war Londs 1928 106/2; 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1682.

Railways:—Derri Rohtas Light Railway 16/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar 153.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 112; Auckland 230; Barnagore 168, Clive 32-6; Gondalpara 817; Fort Gloster 739; Fort William 259; Hooghly pref. 15; Howrah 36; Hukumchand ordy. 1/0! Kamarhatty 546; Kanknarrah 446; Khardah pref. 101; Lansdowne 258; Naihati 432-8; Orient 198; Union 538

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 14-12; Burrakur 19-12; Raneegunge 26-8; Western 6-8.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 2; Steel Products 6-8; British India Corporation pref. 118; Digwarrah 27-8; Semstipore Sugar 5-8.

Tea Companies.—Basumati 24; Bishnanth 40; Dhelakhat 33-8; Hathikhira 31-12; Hanjan Parbut 5; Joybipara 30-12; Sapoi 23-12; Senai River 36-12; Tongani 16

Debentures:—6 per cent 1911-28 Howrah Light Railway Debentures 101-4 5 per cent 1897-1931 Gourepore Jute Mills Debentures 97; 6 per cent 1896-1936 Dunbar Mills Debentures 101.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shillings five and twenty nine thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence. A.P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, June 22.

The monsoon is normally active in Lower Burma, but is very weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma Bengal, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Margui Diamond Island and Akyab three; Kyaukpyu one and a half; garh, Shillong and Chittagong one; Hissar and Simla a half; Karwar three quarters.

The temperature is above normal in the central parets of the country and in north-east India outside Assam.

Forecast:—Decrease in Lower Burma.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 22nd June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m.	29.731 inches (·045 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.)	29.649 inches (-032 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours	+.010
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.	85.4 degrees
" (wet bulb) "	79.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours	91.2 degrees (4.6 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours	82.8 degrees (3.0 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.	78 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	71 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	W. S. W.
Velocity " "	5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours	106 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours	19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4
Rainfall in 24 hours	0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month	3.40 "
" " " year	6.49 "

ILL-TREATMENT DRIVES WIFE TO SUICIDE

Being tired of ill-treatment at the hands of her husband she committed suicide by hanging was the verdict of the Coroner's jury who held an inquest on Monday evening touching the death of Rukhmabai (18) wife of Vithoo Vishram a police constable No. 2596—B of Bombay City Police. The deceased lived with her husband at the Reay Road Police Quarters. On Monday morning when Vithoo came home from duty he knocked at the door, but having received no reply, he peeped through a ventilator and saw the deceased hanging. The door was broken open and the woman was found dead.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Vithoo, admitted that he used to beat the deceased occasionally whenever she did not cook the food well. He had assaulted her last five or six days ago.

Vithoo Arjun, the deceased's brother, said the deceased, used to complain of the ill-treatment meted out to her by her husband.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict as above.

The "Sindh Observer" of Karachi understands that the Governor of Bombay will undertake his usual cold weather tour in Sindh during the later part of November.

An Indian jailor in charge of the District Jail, Benares, is lying in a precarious condition in the King Edward VII Seventh Hospital in consequence of a murHospital in consequence of a murvict who apparently bore him a grudge.

YOUR LIFE-READING
For one year in "Antharadashas" Rs. 2. The same with exhaustive monthly notes Rs. 5. One year's weekly predictions Rs. 8. Whole life from Rs. 8 and upwards. Testimonials from all quarters. Place, sex, date and time of birth always required.
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Wana-Ranee
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"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

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Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements—phosphorus and albumin—that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Gymkhana "B" vs. Swiss, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Matunga Hindus vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 25.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of June 10 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. (Matunga) Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) R. A. M. C. vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 26.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The delay to telegrams to Calcutta and the connecting stations is normal. Telegrams from Calcutta are still subject to delay.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

SARASWAT EDUCATIONAL AND PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned third annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, on Sunday (the 17th instant) at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

P. PRABHOO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhoo Co-operative Housing Society will be held at its registered office near Ablless Baug on Sunday (27th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee originally called to meet on Tuesday, (the 15th instant), and thence adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (B.T.)

MAHIM DARGAH.

A meeting of the Mahomedans will be held at Mahim Juma Mosque to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) when the Trustees of the Mahim Dargah will present the triennial audited accounts of Pir Makhdoom Saheb Charitable Trust for its adoption.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-day (Wednesday), a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarker, on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) in Award's Chawl on Lamington Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

"LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATION."

Prof. R. K. Kulkarni of Gowalior College will delivered a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Latest Educational Development in Europe and America." The Professor has toured round the world in the cause of Education.

L. C. F. L. H. ASSOCIATION.

An association called the L. C. F. L. H. Association has been formtd at Lower Colaba to guard the interest of the property owners. Those gentlemen who have not yet become the members, please apply to the Secretary at 36, Nowroji Road, Lower Colaba, for particulars.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The next meeting of the Bombay International Fellowship will be held in Wilson College Hall, on Saturday next (26th instant) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will speak on: "Inter-Communal Amity," at 5-45 there will be social gathering and volley ball.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

An ordinary general meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be held on (Sunday) the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at the Indu Prakash Press at Thakurdwar.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes in First-Aid, Home-Nursing, and Home Hygiene will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal Schools, near Prarthana Samaj Girgam. On Saturdays for females in Marathi; and on every Sunday for males in English, commencing from Saturday (the 26th instant) and Sunday (the 27th instant) respectively.

Successful candidates will be awarded Association's Senior certificates. The course of lectures is only of 9 lectures. Classes are open to all without distinction of caste and creed, free of any charges. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class secretary by attending on the above days at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

CUTCH PEOPLES CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The people of the Cutch State, residing in Bombay, have been making preparations for some time past to convene a conference of the people of the Cutch State in Bombay. For this purpose a preliminary meeting was held at Matunga on the requisition of leading Cutchies. A Committee with Mr. L. R. Tairsee as its Chairman was appointed to do the needful by way of forming a Reception Committee of the proposed conference, collecting funds, enrolling members, etc. The Committee met twice after its formation. It was provisionally decided to hold the first session of the Conference in October next. A draft constitution of the Cutchi Prajakeeya Parishada Mandal was also formed.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

A meeting of the Committee was held at Chinch Bunder on Tuesday evening, Mr. L. R. Tairste presiding. Among those present were Messrs. K. T. Shah, Jivraj Nensey, Verji Peraj, Mavji Govindji Sheth. The Chairman read out a letter from Sir Mahomedbhai Fazulbhai Currimbhai, who in reply to a verbal conversation with Mr. Tairsee stated his unwillingness to accept the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Conference in view of his very cordial relations with the ruler of Cutch. The Committee recorded the letter and elected Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as the Chairman.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the draft constitution of the Conference. In the statement of the objects of the Conference it was stated that agitation for responsible Government was to be carried on by requests to the officials of the Cutch State and appeals to the ruler of the State; but if they both failed to be effective, the draft stated that the Conference would then approach the Viceroy for the grant of its just demand.

Discussion centred round that point till very late in the evening and it was ultimately decided to adjourn the consideration of the draft constitution to the next meeting.

A SANITATION ROUND IN F WARD

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Department of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay was arranged on Sunday last in "F" Ward.

During the course of the round the party visited the Kohinoor Mills chawls and the Development Department's chawls at Naigaum. Heaps of refose were noticed lying in front of the rooms at the former chawls, where dirty water was also allowed to accumulate near the privies. At the latter chawls the tenants complained of the absence of regular cleansing of the privies. Then the party proceeded to Adam Mistri's Chawl at Dadar Road. These chawls are old and in a dilapidated condition. Two of these chawls appeared to be even unsafe. Also sanitary conveniences are not properly attended to. The gully leading to these chawls is unlevelled and unpaved. During rains it should be impassable without serious inconvenience. Waste water is allowed to accumulate at the entrance of the gully.

FACTORY LABOURERS & THEIR POSTAL LETTERS

Mr. Jhabwala writes to say as follows:—

If I recounted instances of callousness and negligence on the part of the employers towards their employees in the public I should not be reckoned as an enemy of capitalists, but the callous way in which the postal letters, etc., of the poor workmen received in factories and workshops are treated excites our ridicule and is, therefore worthy of public note. Whenever such letters are received they are heaped up in a regular store in what is termed as Post Box and the workmen all 1,000, 2,000 or 5,000 are expected to scramble near the post box for their correspondence. The labourers barely get time enough to munch a few peas they may have brought for their luncheon; then how can they afford to waste any time over such a If any inqhisitivt workmen do so they naturally spoil other people's correspondence. No provision is made for shop-to-shop delivery by Chargemen, Foremen or Jobbers, Muccadams or Masters, nor is the postman allowed to deliver the letters right to the people addressed. The Postal Department terminates its duty with rolling down the packet of letters into the Post Box and the workshop authorities let the "stuff" rise into one dusty heap till the whole is one day consigned to fire. The peculiarity of the whole situation is that in case there is any "not-paid" "under-paid" article, the postman is allowed to go to the workman and recover the penalty. My surprise is then why should not the postman be permitted to go to the addressees of the letters for tht delivery of their post. The Postmaster-General ought to make arrangements in correspondence with the owners of factories and workshops.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYMKHANA V. IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

The meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana with the Improvement Trust C. C. which came off on Tuesday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground ended in a draw, the feature of the game being low scoring on both sides.

The visitors disposed off the home team in their first innings for 89 runs, of which 26 came off the bat of H. J. Engineer. S. H. Colah had hardly time to get settled before he was bowled by Pandurang with a beautiful delivery. B. K. Kalapesi, the second best, was responsible for 18 runs. He was clean bowled by C. H. Chandarana. The last three wickets of the home side fell without the addition of a run when the total stood at 89.

In their second venture, the home team fared better and managed to get 100 runs for the loss of 2 wickets when the innings was declared.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

S H Mehta 2, M R Adenwalla 0, S H Colah 5, B K Kalapesi 18, H J Engineer 26, N D Marshall 10, H N Contractor 10, P D Nallaseth 3, B S Sanjana 5, P H Daruwalla 9, A K Suntoke (not out) 0, extras 10. Total 89.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—1st Innings.

J B Wadekar 2, B A Dalvi 11, C H Chandarana 5, P S Salatkar 1, B S Dalaya 31, J N Vakil 0, K G Patil 2, H Chandarana (not out) 0, Moses Daniel 5, A N Walker 9, H Mosquitta 6, extras 10. Total 82.

PARSI GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

S H Colah 21, A K Suntoke 26, H J Engineer (not out) 15, P D Nallaseth (not out) 17, extras 21. Total (for 2 wickets) 100.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—2nd Innings.

P Salatkar 4, B A Dalvi 2, C H Chandarana 8, B S Dalaya 8, J B Wadekar 31, extras 8. Total (for 4 wickets) 61.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. KALYAN UNITED.

The match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Kalyan United was an altogether one-sided affair, the home team being overwhelmingly strong for the opponents, containing no less than six men of Qaudrangular repute.

For the visitors Phanse was the only batsman who could master the bowling of the home side and he scored 83 runs, hitting 12 fours and 3 threes. The visitors had lost 7 wickets when the stumps were drawn for 135 runs.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi 6, B D Jog 95, S S Dongre 109, P Vithal 27, H A Mahale (not out) 34, extras 3. Total (for 4 wickets) 274.

KALYAN COMBINED.

Temulkar 6, Sanjana 3, Vaidya 2, Phanse (not out) 83, Kazi 2, Davar 13, P Master 11, Singh 0, Sheikh (not out) 0, Jayawant and K Sanjana did not bat, extras 15. Total (for 7 wickets) 135.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 21.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the County cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire, at Lords:—Middlesex 250. Yorkshire 415 (Holmes 78, Kilner 150).

Surrey vs. Somerset, at the O[illegible]—Surrey 136. Somerset 81 (Peach six for 30) Surrey 346 for eight and declared (Sandham and Shepherd 54 each, Peach 73 not out). Somerset 16 for no wicket.

Warwickshire vs. Kent, at Birmingham:—Kent 171. Warwickshire 298 (Partridge 68, Kilner 56 not out, Freeman six for 115). Kent 352 for five (Ashdown 104, Jupp 197, Hawtie 51, Wilson five for 110).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire, at Worcester:—Northamptonshire 122. Worcester 200, and in the second innings 36 for one.

Derbyshire vs. Gloucestershire, at Burton-on-Trent:—Derby 256. Gloucester 363 (Dipper 118, B. Lyon 59). Derby five for no wicket.

Essex vs. the Oxford University, at Chelmsford:—The Oxford University 237. Essex 283 (Freeman 113 not out, McBridge five for 60). The Oxford University 116 for three.

Notts vs. Glamorgan, at Nottingham:—Notts 564 for six, and declared (Flint 100 not out, Turner 84). Glamorgan 76 (Richmond four for 19), and followed-on, and made 163 for three (Bell 74).

Hampshire vs. Leicestershire, at Southampton:—Hampshire won by three wickets. Leicester 89 and 105 (Kennedy four for 26). Hampshire 93 and 103 for seven (Geary seven for 44).

Sussex vs. the Cambridge University, at Brighton:—The Cambridge University 176. Sussex 334 (Bowley 64, Tate 59, Cox 57, Williams 76). The Cambridge University 110 for four.—Reuter's Special.

LANCASHIRE V. AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, June 21.

Manchester.—The match between Lancashire and the Australians was continued today. The Australians, resuming their innings were all out for 374 runs (Macartney 160 and Richardson 63). The Home team, in their second innings, scored 116 for five wickets before the close of the play.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. BEAT CUSTOMS.

In a first division fixture between the Royal Artillery and the Customs on Tuesday the former won by four goals to nil. It was a one-sided match in which the Customs defence had to bear the brunt of a continuous attack. The transfer of Potts to the back line was a decided improvement of the situation. As before the forwards showed a poor knowledge of the game and the R. A. defenders did not have a heavy time. In the first half three goals were scored on being added a minute before the end of the game when Waddle netted with a fine angle shot.

Referee:—Mr. J. J. Watson.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Bombay Gym. vs. G. I. P., Cooperage.
Bombay Gym. "B" vs. Swiss, Oval.

TENNIS AT WIMBLLDOM.

LONDON, June 21.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first round of the Wimbledom Tennis Championship:—

Men's Singles:—D. Hodges beat Bobb 6/4, 6/2, 6/4. The winner was vastly superior. He drew up Bobb to the net and scored fine passing shows. Bobb was plucky, but he was compelled to admit his defeat to the player who was half his age. The others results are:—(1) Borotra beat Godfree 6/3 6/4 6/4; (2) Kinsey (America) beat C. Dixon 6/2 6/1 6/1; (3) Turnbull beat Crole-Rees 6/3, 6/3, 6/2; (4) Brugnon beat Mishu 4/6 6/4, 6/2, 6/1; (5) Richards (America) beat Yercken 6/0, 6/0, 6/0; (6) Kehrling (Hungary) beat Ferct (France) 7/5, 6/5, 2/6 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM'S SUCCESS

LONDON, June 22.

Christchurch (New Zealand).—The Indian Army Hockey Team beat South Canterbury by fourteen goals to two.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 21.

At Albert Hall, in a twenty-round boxing contest, Elky Clark, the British fly-weight champion, (8st. 2lbs). beat Francois Moracchini, the French fly-weight champion (8st. 13 1|2 lbs). on points.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 21.

In connection with the forthcoming Boxing Tournament, arrangements have been made to get Rivers, American Welter Weight, as Dan Higgins is not able now to get permission from his Commanding Officer to fight Arthur Suares. Rivers is engaged by Mr. H. E. Handu, proprietor of King Carnival. He is known in India as an exponent of fistic art and is now billed to fight Arthur Suares in the fifteen round contest at South Indian.—A. P.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY

The Watson Billiards Tournament began on Monday last. The game was for 250 up. Mr. S. Lord, who was granted 175 was fitted against Mr. B. A. Lalcaca. The game proved very interesting, and Mr. Lord won the game easily, his opponent, Mr. Lalcaca replying with 138 only. The highest break of Mr. Lord was 30. He also made 2 breaks of 28 and won of 20.

Some good billiards expected in the tournament as several of the leading clubs of Bombay are taking part in it.

To-day's match is between Mr. B. Davis (175) and Mr. R. Snedden.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

Thursday, 24th instant:—H. Collins scratched vs. A. A. Shakoor—100.

Friday, 25th instant:—F. Gosney—50 vs. A. Fizi—135.

Saturday 26th instant:—J. Saklatwalla—175 vs. J. E. J. Chinoy plus 30.

Changes, if any, will be notified.

COMPLAINANT CONVICTED

On a complaint from a railway cabinman at Bhayndar, one Raghoonath Ramchandra was prosecuted before the Second Class Magistrate, Thana. The charge against him was that he had broken a glass window of the Bhayndar "A" Cabin.

In the course of the proceedings, it appeared that the cabinman, Shamatkhan, had a grudge against Raghoonath for having once impounded his goats and trumped up the present case against him. From the evidence before him, the Magistrate found that the cabinman had unlawfully confined Raghoonath in the cabin and himself broken the glass window. The complaint was dismissed.

A CROSS-COMPLAINT.

Raghoonath had also filed a cross-complaint against the cabinman for unlawful confinement and for causing hurt. It seems Raghoonath was passing by the side of the cabin when Shamatkhan stopped him and, with the help of another, took him into the cabin and assaulted him.

The Magistrate convicted the cabinman and fined him Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 for both the charges.

"VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day" of this day you ask "why does not the Bombay Municipal Corporation take a firm attitude and protest strongly against the use of Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 and prevent the Municipal Commissioner from collecting this tax.

I am afraid you seem to have omitted to note that in this the Municipal Commissioner is the creature of Law and not the servant of the Corporation. He collects the Tax not under a resolution of the Corporation but as the person designated under the Act.

Further you suggest that if the Riot Act is to be continued it must come from the "General Exchequer" but do not say whether from the Imperial Treasury or the Provincial whichever treasury you may have in mind if your suggestion is accepted, the innocents, just at present, will pay for the guilty. Unless the city is made responsible for the conduct of its citizens, whatever the procedure it is sure to penalise the innocent. I have not been able to see the "raison d'etre" of exempting the title-holders; the S. P.'s and others the creatures born of Law, can it be that the Government wants to raise the price of titles which are at a high discount and the market of titles is bearish throughout. —Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Matheran, June 16.

CITIZENS' WOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whilst there is a hue and cry over the Back Bay Reclamation scandal, it seems to be no one's business to safeguard the lives of the citizens in face of the immense danger that stares them in the face. A portion between Marine Lines and Church Gate has been filled in with mud and sand by that famed "dredger." This is yet wet and the danger to people who would unawares march on it, is well-known. In the monsoons, this low land is likely to be one stretch of a bog and it is eminently necessary that the filled-in portion should be railed off so as to secure the safety of the lives of the people and particularly the children, who might inadvertently step inside and loose their lives. There is now a very small board put up in a corner pointing out this danger. There must be besides several boards, big enough to attract attention for averting this menace to lives.

Again there is hardly a road in the city which is free from noise and dust. It was after great trouble and fight that the Municipality chalked out a footpath along side of the various Gymkhanas between Marine Lines and Charni Road. The unhealthy operations connected with the filling in of the Back Bay have given rise to a scandalous state, as the little recreation ground that subsisted in the shape of a footpath by the sea-side has been snatched away in a rude and unsympathetic manner by the closing the road between the Charni Road over-bridge and Charni Road station, by the side of the sea. Building operations are evidently going on next to the Charni Road station. It seems that a Government Printing Press or some such building is being erected and the citizens at large have to pay for it by sacrificing their constitutional walks by the sea-side. A compromise seems to have been effected between the Government and the Municipality in regard to the space that has been acquired by Government for its own structure. However that cannot be an excuse for closing the part of the footpath that was used by the pedestrians, along the side of the sea. The pedestrians are prohibited from using one-half of the old Charni Road garden, without the slightest reason. If there was any sympathy whatever on the part of the parties concerned, they could easily have laid out a number of footpaths out of the grounds that are yet lying vacant, and which are free from all danger. In front of the little cottages at the Charni Road gardens, there is space for four such footpaths, which is shut out, as if the people who are living in the cottages cannot bear the sight of human beings passing along side of their cottages. Some petty clerks or officers of the Development Department or men of the contractors seem to reside in these cottages. And it is evident that they have no business to claim that the entire vacant space should be left for their own benefit and that the public should be kept out of their right to have a quiet promenade by the sea-side.

I trust you will please raise your voice against this unwarrantable encroachment upon the rights of the people which might continue for half a dozen years or a decade, if not immediately removed.

It has been a standing scandal that neither the Municipality nor the Port Trust have provided bathing facilities on the sea-shore where people might go for taking baths by providing booths for dressing and undressing. Between Colaba and Chaupatty there should have been at least half-a-dozen such booths, for providing facilities to those who would like to take advantage of the sea-bath. It seems that the Municipal Corporators are entirely oblivious of their duty to provide recreation and sports, notwithstanding the bounty of nature in providing facilities therefor. Where could you have found such a fine foreshore for swimming and yet who cares for the obvious duty towards the citizens?—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

HIGH COURT

REDEEMING MORTGAGED PROPERTY

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Percival, on the appellate side of the High Court, an application was made by Mr. H. J. Kania, Advocate, on behalf of one K. V. Vijaykar, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in a suit filed by him against Nanabhai Sadanand and others.

The proposed appeal is against the judgment of Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyaji who rejected the appellant's case in appeal and confirmed the decree passed by Mr. Justice Kemp in the court of the first instance, dimissing the appellant's suit with costs. The appellant in his action had prayed "inter alia" for a declaration that he was entitled to redeem the Girgaum and Mahim properties contending that the decree "nisi" for foreclosure passed in a previous suit of 1875 did not affect the mortgagor's rights to redeem the properties as no decree absolute or final decree for foreclosure was obtained.

A FINAL DECREE.

The Court of first instance dismissed the suit on the ground that the decree which was made in the suit of 1875 was a final decree in form, and that in any event the plaintiff had delayed taking proceedings for a very long time so that he could not come to Court to have the foreclosure opened. The Appellate Court held that whether the decree was a preliminary decree or a final decree, the appellant could not succeed because he had to move in the very suit, namely, the suit of 1875 in which a decree was passed and his application, if made in the same suit, would be late by something over 40 years.

In this petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council the appellant contended that the mortgagor's right to redeem the properties could be extinguished only after the final decree for foreclosure was passed under the English law which was applicable to immoveable properties in Bombay in 1875. It was further argued that the mortgagee having failed to obtain a final decree, the mortgagor's right to redeem the properties continued to subsist and still subsisted. He applied for a certificate that the value of the subject matter of the present suit in the Court of first instance and in appeal exceeded Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Lalji Gopaldas appeared for the respondents to oppose the application.

Their Lordships, after hearing the argument of counsel, held that the case involved a substantial question of law and admitted the petition granting leave for the appellant to appeal to the Privy Council.

SOCIAL WORKERS TRAINING CLASS

The Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to organise a class for the training of social workers for a period of about ten weeks beginning from 10th July, 1926. Lectures will be arranged generally on Thursdays and Saturdays in the evenings, and visits to social service institutions will be paid on days on which there will be no lectures.

An examination will be held in the last week of September and certificates will be awarded to the successful students. Those desirous of joining the class are requested to register their names at the office of the League Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on or before the 10th July, 1926. Students are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 2 only.

SCALDED BY STEAM

On Tuesday morning, Mohmed Osman Isai was working on a steam-pipe on s.s. "Bandra" lying at Alexandra Dock when he was scalded by steam. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

PROPOSAL OF ADDRESS TO MRS. NAIDU

CALCUTTA, June 21.

At the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Wednesday Babu Bijoykrishna Bose will move that an address of welcome be presented to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and that the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Mayor.—Free Press.

MRS. NAIDU AT BAGERHAT

BAGERHAT, June 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta arrived here yesterday and received an ovation at the station. On their way from Khulna to Bagerhat they received enthusiastic welcome at every station. Mrs. Naidu addressed a gathering of ladies at the Town Hall and later addressed a public meeting in English. She asked the workers not to lose heart at the present deplorable state of the country, but to be prepared for such difficulties and attacks. She had come there, she said, to deliver a message—the message of freedom which could not be attained by cutting one another's throats, but by fostering brotherly feeling and toleration. She laid special stress on village organisation. The party left for Khulna this morning.—A. P.

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I had been suffering from Paralysis for more than 10 years. I had placed myself under the treatment of many famous doctors, but I did not get well. I went to England and Germany where I consulted good many great and renowned doctors for my treatment. They tried heart and soul to cure me, but all their efforts went in vain. Being disappointed I came back to India and was passing my days giving up all hopes of my life.

One day when I was thinking of my poor self, a friend of mine told me to take advice from the well-known occultist, Mr. Mir. Immediately I went to see him. He gave me Seven "Tavizes" to burn and gave me assurance that I would be cured very soon. Now, I am very glad to say, I am doing well. I may recommend everybody to be placed under this treatment for any sort of disease.

D. K. NAIDU.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1926.

REMODELLING EDUCATION.

For some time to come, unless a sound policy of retrenchment and economy is carried out, Government will have the excuse of not being able to spare much for Education, on account of their unfortunate commitments and the reckless manner in which the tax-payer's money has been squandered. In view of this, it will be useful to consider if any retrenchment can be effected in the present educational expenditure, care being taken however to see that the money thus saved is spent on education only. Now that the Minister for Education is an Indian, a drastic change is necessary in the method of work. There is absolutely no necessity for a Director of Public Instruction with Assistants and Deputies and a big office and again a duplication of establishment doing more or less the same work in the Secretariat itself. The flimsy excuse that the D. P. I. is a professional and that an independent Secretary is necessary to represent the non-professional view can no longer hold good. The Minister for Education can be safely trusted to represent the non-professional view and, if necessary, he may be assisted by a Standing Committee composed of the members of the Legislative Council. Such committees were recommended but have not yet been tried. The Educational Department in the Secretariat is more or less a mere post-box. One of these two Department should be kept and preferably it should be the D. P. I.'s office and the D. P. I. himself should act as Secretary to Government. His work has been already considerably lessened by the transfer of the primary schools to the District Local Boards and can be still further lessened by the creation of Divisional Secondary Education Boards to look after secondary education in the different Divisions. Bombay has managed very well with three Educational Inspectors and the creation of a fourth post was needless. It may be abolished without any inconvenience. The Deputy Educational Inspectors and their assistants have all been transferred to the District Local Boards and though for three years to come the entire cost of their maintenance is to be met by Government, they will be able to save afterwards a good deal, as the Boards will pay one-third of the cost. Some of the Boards have already declined to engage Government staff as it is inordinately costly. In that case, Government will save still more. The District Local Boards should be given a free hand in the matter and Government should not, in any case, insist that their own staff be employed.

Coming to the Indian Education Service, it is high time it was abolished. The matter has been left to the Bombay Government and it is for them to fix the pay and prospects of the members of the Education Service. The D. P. I. remarks: "Of the 32 Europeans in the I. E. S. ten years ago, six died, three reached the age of 55, one retired on medical certificate, two were transferred to other Provinces and eight have taken advantage of the proportionate pension scheme and only twelve remain. Ten years ago the I. E. S. was purely European and now less than one-third of the posts are held by Europeans. It would appear that the Indianisation is proceeding at a sufficiently rapid rate". So long as these twelve persons remain, the Indianisation cannot be said to be complete. Government should stop immediately all fresh European recruitment. Promotion of the Bombay Education Service officers to the I. E. S. does not seem to have been made with sufficient care and discrimination. In future only one Service, the B. E. S., should be retained. Considerable saving can be effected on the money spent on this Service. European Lady Superintendents of Women's Training Colleges and Inspectresses of Girls' schools are a costly luxury and should be done away with. Sufficient number of Indian women graduates are available for the purpose and they should be invited to take up the work. The subordinate staff cannot be said to get more than it deserves. The Maxwell Committee has already drawn attention to the heavy cost of educating a student in the Elphinstone and Deccan colleges. The total cost of educating a student in these colleges is Rs. 456 and 511 respectively and the cost to Government is Rs. 310 and 395. Again, while we do not approve of the other suggestion of the Maxwell Committee that Government should retire altogether from the field of secondary education, we agree that where they can leave secondary education in private hands without in any way injuring its interests, as in Poona, it is their duty to do so. A student in a Government school costs Government double, treble and sometimes four times a student in a private school. The sum thus saved may be spent in establishing technical high schools all over the Presidency.

Thousands of rupees can be saved also by the adoption of a vernacular medium, English being taught only as a second language in all the high schools. One third of the high school teachers should be primary trained teachers, one-third matriculate-trained teachers and one-third graduates. The arrangement proposed will reduce by 50 per cent. the cost of a high school without in any way reducing the efficiency of the staff. It is the necessity of teaching every subject through the medium of a foreign tongue that has abnormally raised the cost of maintaining a high school. As regards primary education the District Local Boards should try their level best to encourage the establishment of aided schools. Ultimately aided schools will reduce the expenditure incurred by the Boards and consequently Government. It is necessary also to make provision for the establishment of public libraries. Every primary school should have a well-stocked library and care should be taken to keep in touch with students in after life so that they may not relapse into illiteracy. It remains to be seen if Government will sit with folded hands till the return of prosperous times or begin work in right earnest. Whatever happens, education must go on in right earnest. Much can be replaced, but wasted years cannot be re-called.

NO CONTACT !

Mr. Spender, the distinguished Liberal journalist, who toured this country recently revising his impressions of the "Indian Scene" in this second visit of his, laments in the columns of the "Westminster Gazette", that after a long talk with Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati he bore away the impression "of a mind working on a plane with which I could not establish contact". Here is a phenomenon which Indian students of the British attitude towards India and British students of the Indian political methods to achieve Swaraj must both study. Why and how was it that an English journalist of repute, broad-minded in outlook, a man versed in life and letters was after all unable to establish contact with a personality which dominates Indian politics? An Englishman of the type of M. C. F. Andrews can establish such a contact easily and rapidly. No more illuminating record of the progress of the Indian political movement under the inspiration of Gandhiji can be available to English readers than the communications which Mr. Andrews makes occasionally to the "Manchester Guardian".

This inability to rise to the plane on which the Mahatma's mentality works exists in the case of Englishmen and Englishwomen who are loth to leave their pre-conceived notions about the self-imposed burden of the British to do good to the human race only by methods which are familiar to Britain? Anything which is found to exist or to operate beyond the ambit which British imagination can travel in is turned down as impracticable and therefore stupid. Mr. Spender cannot understand how politicians in India still speak of Gandhi in awe and reverence. To them he is a saint. Mr. Spender cannot fathom why. This frail man "in the garb of an ascetic" speaks, Mr. Spender finds, "perfect English, without the trace of an accent and in an absolutely English political way" and Mr. Spender is at a loss to make out how he cannot see that "Swadeshi" and the "Colour Bar" in South Africa which Indians resent so much belong "to the same spiritual family". Perhaps if Mr. Spender looked deeper under the Indian political surface, if he established contact next time that he visits this country with the mass-mind of India, instead of meeting Indians nurtured in Moderate tradition who have absorbed "the English political way" of interpreting the Indian aspirations for Swaraj, he would be able to comprehend how Mahatma Gandhi who interprets that mass-mind better than anybody else can think of "Swadeshi" and the "Colour Bar" as belonging to absolutely two different modes of thought. The one, we can readily imagine, offends British hunger for exploitation in India. The other which the Indians resent is after all the bed-rock of British rule. That the Indian can reach thus far and no further because of his skin is their shibboleth, and when South Africa wants to give legal sanction to the "Colour Bar", she is only doing what Britain practices in India in a variety of devious ways.

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

LIBERALS' FEAR OF THE PEOPLE.

(BY OLD-TIMER.)

Every Congressman, old and new, knows that upto 1907 anybody who could afford time and money to travel from his place to the city where the Congress of the year was to be held could get himself elected as a delegate to the Congress. The right of election was vested in any association or a public meeting attended by a few persons and a public meeting could elect hundreds of delegates. This was democratic enough but not representative. In 1908 after the Surat break-up certain persons seceded from the Congress. Those in whose hands the Congress records remained called themselves the custodians of the Congress and framed a constitution at Allahabad inserting a new clause No. 44 the acceptance of which was made the condition precedent for becoming a delegate of the Congress. Signing of this pledge was not restricted to delegates only but to the associations that cared to elect delegates. The framers of this Allahabad constitution and creed are no other persons than the present-day Liberals. The result of this creed had the expected effect of making the Congress sitting a meeting-place for a select bands of only a few friends and the number of delegates dwindled from 1,000 to a few hundreds. At Bankipore the total number of delegates was only 138. The Congress, instead of representing the masses, became only a mouth-piece, as it was called then, of Mehta, Wacha, Gokhale and Co. In 1915 when attempts were made to bring in the masses, those custodians, the present-day Liberals insisted on every delegate signing the Allahabad creed. And only those political associations which included the Congress creed in their aims and objects were allowed to enjoy the privilege of electing as many delegates as they liked. Practically it came to this that one association could elect the whole body of the Congress delegates from any parts of India.

A Trick That Failed.

The Liberals by asking every delegate to sign the pledge expected to keep off the Nationalists. They also expected that by restricting the right of election to their few affiliated bodies, the number of delegates would be limited. But, unfortunately, for them they did not succeed in keeping the Congress in their hands. The Congress creed of 1908 was passed only by a few delegates.. Those who opposed the creed suggested that a Congress, on the old lines of Congresses before Surat, should be convened and the Allahabad constitution or the creed should be passed again in the open Congress. Those persons who opposed the creed on this ground were called Extremists by those who controlled the Congress machinery and who styled themselves Liberals. What did these Liberals say then? They said: The creed is what it is. If you want it to be repassed, or changed or altered, first join the Congress by signing the creed and then do whatever you like from within. A large number of young people did not like the dwindling of the Congress to a lifeless body and so decided to enter the Congress. The 1915 Congress at Bombay showed the Liberals which way the popular feeling was running. At the Lucknow Congress in 1916 the Liberals were nowhere. The Nationalists swamped in and captured the Congress. The Liberal policy of petitions and protests was no longer popular with the masses. They wanted some sort of direct action to bring pressure on the Government which had become wooden and antediluvian. The younger generation flocked round the man of the moment, Lokmanya Tilak, who had just inaugurated his Home Rule movement. Under his guidance the Congress delegates again rose from a few hundreds to several thousands. It was too much for the old Yuletide politicians. They sank into insignificance and decided to celebrate the X'mas always away from the crowded Congresses. Nobody drove them away. They themselves withdrew.

No Good Grumbling Now.

Till the Nagpur session the Congress was being held under the constitution imposed by the Liberals. They could have influenced the Congress if they had any following in the country. The country rather preferred to go and join the Congress on the ticket of the Nationalists than on that of the Liberals. They imposed a certain creed in 1908 on the Congress. People accepted it and defeated the Liberals on their own ground. Why should they now grumble about the creed of the Congress? It was they who set the lesson to the younger generation. They insisted on the loyalty to the Congress and they should show the same loyalty now. Why do they now want to enter the Congress by the back door? Why do they want this preferential treatment to certain associations supposed to be of semi or demi-political character? Is not the Congress the premier political body, with branches all over talukas and districts? Why cannot they join these political bodies by paying four annas? The present Congress constitution is as perfect as one could expect. It has introduced proportional representation in its elections. Any political community can have representation on the Congress executive proportional to its strength in the country. Take for instance the Congress Province of Bombay City. It has seven districts and a fixed number of district representatives on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. If in a certain district of the B.P.C.C. the Nationalists have 400 members on the roll the only way open to a particular party is to enrol more members if it wants a sure majority.

The Liberals and the Masses.

But the chief trouble is how to approach these masses. It shows that these Liberals are afraid of approaching the masses who would scoff at the foreign style of dress of many of their leaders. I would like to warn them not to reintroduce the election of delegates by associations other than the Congress organisations. If they were to see the Congress reports from 1916 to 1920 they would find that the largest number of delegates was elected every year by one association alone, the Bombay National Union. If the Liberals and Independents and others are really serious about joining the Congress to bring about Unity, let them join the local Congress organisation by paying only four annas and create their majority and then remove that red rag to them and to their friends, the Responsivists and their other Allies,—that stainless, spotless Khaddar of the Mahatma, the injunction to wear which "stinks in their nostrils."

WORKMEN'S HOSPITALS.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA.)

In Bombay attached to various workshops and factories there are so-called medical dispensaries and hospitals which are under the administration of the companies concerned. All workmen who fall ill are compelled to take advantage of these hospitals. As compulsion is exercised, it has become almost legal to seek the protection of the workshop hospitals during the time of illness. Because, if this is not done the medical certificates are not acknowledged to be a guarantee of the truth of sickness on the part of the patients. If a patient does not like to go to such an hospital on account of the bad name it may have established for itself and if at his own cost he desires the better benefits of private medical treatment, the medical certificate later on granted to him by the private doctor is not conceded any consideration whatsoever. Thus on resumption of service the poor labourer has either to submit to corruption or as a punishment for his sickness to get himself suspended. There is a moral bar placed upon the workmen against seeking any other kind of medical treatment than that obtained from the workshop hospitals.

This regulation requires, therefore, the hospitals to be properly and efficiently maintained. The general public has probably no idea as to the amount of sickness daily registered and the number of patients daily treated in each of these workshops dispensaries which at a time looks after the physical welfare of 1,000, 2,000, or even 5,000, 8,000 souls.

Callous Treatment.

I will not hasten to argue that the medical practitioners appointed there are, some of them, novices or inexperienced students just fresh from their medical studies. I will not also presume to urge that those in charge are often heartless and callous towards the poor patients; for I am often taken to task by employers for making dark hints and for not ascertaining the authenticity of my protege's tale of woe before taking up cudgels on his behalf but I do not deliberately make random remarks. I carry proofs in my pocket and will produce them before the bar of public opinion whenever required and whenever necessary.

I maintain, however, that the work done in these workers' hospitals is lethargic, callous and unintelligent. That the treatment is not fit nor suitable is proved from the fact that a large percentage of difficult cases have had ultimately to engage the services of private and efficient doctors at the extra cost to the patients themselves. In ordinary cases of wound and sickness such fancy prescriptions are made that the poor workers have more often than not to get the affected limb dismembered from the body. There is no special provision made for serious cases of fevers or of operation.

The treatment is callous and it may be verified from the way in which the doctors and supervisors indulge themselves in idle talks in the office while the poor patient drags on in patient perseverance outside the gates. Patients need quick treatment but that is denied to them. Sometimes they have to stand with their bodies feverishly shivering in the cold wind outside.

Silent deaths are the result: only a short time ago in the Matunga Railway Workshop Dispensary a poor workman expired and he had to wait for medical treatment outside the gate for well-nigh to two to three hours.

Wanted—Better Supervision.

Another instance may be quoted of how medical inspection is made of these poor workmen to brand them unfit for further service. Thimbles, curved fingers and straight claws are sometimes thrust into the softer parts and turned into the more vulnerable parts of poor workers' enfeebled bodies. I beg to refer the readers to the strike of the men in the said Railway Workshop sometime ago as a result of such medical inspection in which the learned doctor made men naked and dealt with their softer bodily parts in an erroneous and heartless manner. I desire to suggest that the superior authorities ought to interest themselves in the proper working and management of these dispensaries and hospitals, as without such arrangements all sorts of disasters and weakness and defects naturally creep into the system. May I know if employers ever pay surprise visits to these hospitals at odd hours? May I know if they have ever permitted outsiders to visit them and secure their remarks in a regular remark book as is done in certain well managed and well administrated official and semi-official institutions?

Notes of the Day.

The Weaker Vessels.

The Baldwin Government's determination to rush through Parliament the Mining Industries Bill with the ostensible object of facilitating the better organisation of the British coal industry is bound to be vehemently opposed by the Labour members because it gives the mineowners the option of legally adding another hour to the seven-hours-day of the miner. The measure provides that the Act will be enforced only as the result of "local agreements" but the rank and file of the miners have not been slow to notice that it is the thin end of the wedge to break the solidarity of their opposition and persuade the weaker amongst them to agree to partial surrender. It is just the latter who complain against Mr. Cook that he has "an unbalanced temperament." They have now begun to have a thought "for the nation at large" which means that they are tired of remaining on strike. It is unlikely, however, that the majority of the miners will give in just yet.

The Audacity of It.

Of all varieties of thieves the Imperial Thief, the Nation or the Race, which is bent upon invading other peoples' territories and driving them out or subjecting them to mereiless exploitation, is the worst and most brazen-faced. The White settlers in Kenya have the effrontery to declare that the Masai Reserve, in which are penned in the Native Tribes the major portion of whose lands the Whites have grabbed, should not be extended beyond the area defined in 1911. The Kenya Government has seen the urgent necessity of providing additional land for the increasing Native population, and has proposed that areas in sizes of 60,000 acres in some cases should be handed over to Native tribes in single plots. According to the White settlers this is an "encroachment on land always regarded as kept for White settlement." This is like the man who drives away another from the latter's property, and when the dispossessed owner tries to get back a portion of it cries out that he has been suffering from encroachment!

After You, Please.

The mail papers have given prominence to a speech of Signor Mussolini in the Italian Senate whom he recently addressed in his capacity as Foreign Minister. The Senate acclaimed the foreign policy of "Il Duce" by passing the vote submitted to it and the members of the Italian Upper House who largely belong to the plutocratic and land-holding classes in the country must have no doubt felt great satisfaction at the Jingo sentiments expressed by him. The pressure of population in Italy must find some outlet and the new studied effort to turn Italian sentiment into Imperialist direction is highly relished by the industrial magnates in Italy who want to push their goods abroad in Italian overseas possessions. Naturally, in such an atmosphere disarmament is looked upon with suspicion. Mussolini expressed the mind of those who are the bulwarks of his arbitrary power, when he declared: "Italy would not disarm until all the other States had disarmed effectively." Thus in the case of every European Power the contention is: "After you, please!"

A Suggestion.

"Having departed from the scene of action at a crisis almost unprecedented in the history of Bengal, is there any reason for Lord Lytton to return to complete a term of office which broadly speaking has been unhappy for himself and for the people over whom he was set to rule?" So asks "Ditcher" in "Capital" and so far as Indian sentiment is concerned the answer will be that there is no particular reason why Lord Lytton should return to Bengal. But then India has learnt by this time to realise that a change of governors hardly means a change of official policy in the direction that she desires. For that a Governor who comes out must be a man of robust statesmanship who will have the courage to declare publicly that the grant of full Responsible Government will alone satisfy the Indian people. Such a Governor in Bengal will at once change the political atmosphere of the Province, if only he can secure confidence in his utterances. But that is not the sort of Governor which "Ditcher" wants Lord Birkenhead to send out to India. His suggestion is that Lord Lytton "as an act of self-sacrifice" should ask the Secretary of State for India to endow Bengal with a successor "unfettered by ideology." In a sense this would be a real blessing. Given "ruthless resolute government," Bengal will wake up again to the need for uniting under one Nationalist banner to demolish the fraud of dyarchy and work for real Swaraj.

What Was it?

Was it only obstruction which prompted Sardar V. N. Mutalik to vote for the rejection of the Finance Bill in the Assembly in 1924 or did he resort to it, as he says, "only to bring effectively to the notice of the Government the urgency of re-examining the entire constitution and appointing a Royal Commission?" Whatever the object of Sardar Mutalik, the country at that time warmly appreciated his action, and we wonder why he should have brought up the point again in an apologetic manner, as if he was sorry for what he did, in his speech as President of the Inamdars' Central Association which met in Conference on Sunday at Satara. He declared that the Inamdars, as the landed aristocracy of the country and as the "natural and recognised leaders" of the people must move with the times and work for the masses. They can best do so by not fighting shy of allying themselves with nationalist sentiment and destroying the impression widely and justly held that they are very often mere tools in official hands.

PLOT AGAINST KEMAL PASHA

PROMINENT TURKS ARRESTED

A PLOTTER'S CONFESSION

LONDON, June 22.

Constantinople.—Arrests in connection with the plot against Mustapha Kemal Pasha are alleged to exceed 200 and include 26 Opposition Deputies as well as ex-Deputies belonging to the Opposition party and members of the Young Turkey Committee.

The papers state that Ghazi personally interrogated some of the alleged conspirators notably Ziakhourjid who denied everything, but subsequently conscience-stricken asked to see Ghazi and is alleged to have admitted everything.—Reuter.

COAL BILLS.

PROVISION FOR PROFIT-SHARING SCHEMES

LONDON, June 22.

The text of the coal bills mentioned yesterday has been published. The Hours Bill which contains only two clauses will, when enacted, continue to be in force for five years. The Mining Industry Bill is a more elaborate measure and contains seventeen clauses. It empowers an amalgamation of mineral undertakings but the confirmation of any scheme where a section of owners is unwilling to amalgamate will rest with the Board of Trade. The Bill empowers the Railway and Canal Commission to remove restrictions on the working or searching for minerals where the Commission is satisfied that it is in the national interest and provides the levy of a shilling per annum for every twenty shillings of the rental value payable by every person liable to pay mineral rights duty on rental value or rights to work for coal. The levy will be used for miners' welfare particularly for baths at coal mines. The Bill provides that in recruiting persons over eighteen for employment in the coal mines preference should be given to ex-miners. Finally the bill empowers the coalmining companies to establish profit-sharing schemes.—Reuter.

BAN ON BONA-FIDE TRADE UNIONISTS

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henderson asked for an explanation for the refusal to admit M. Outegeest, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions and M. Fimmen, Secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation, who were desirous of attending the International Labour Conference on Emigration at London.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied that during the rerent illegal strike, information had reached him that MM. Outegeest and Fimmen were arranging to hold up British ships in foreign ports.

Mr. Henderson asked whether this was a new form of reprisal on bona-fide Trade Unionists who were carrying out their duties.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied that he must adhere to his decision unless he had information contrary to his information.—Reuter.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, today, the Mining Industry Bill to facilitate better organisation of the coal-mining industry and the Coal Mines Bill to amend temporarily the Coal-mines Act as regards the hours of employment in underground were formally introduced after which Mr. Henderson asked for leave to move adjournment to call attention to the action of the Home Secretary in curtailing the freedom of discussion on the international questions by refusing entry to MM. Outegtest and Fimmen.

The speaker refused to put the motion declaring that it was impossible for the Home Secretary to differentiate the importance of the two gentlemen mentioned from the others under the Aliens' Restrictions Act.

Mr. MacDonald pressed the point pointing but the importance of the Congress.

The Speaker adhered to his ruling, and the matter was dropped.—Reuter.

THE BURMA CORPORATION.

RANGOON, June 22.

The Burma Corporation have declared a dividend of seven annas per share, free of Indian and British income taxes, payable on the 16th of August, making, with the dividend of six annas per share paid on 15th February, a total distribution of thirteen annas per share free of income tax for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1926.—A. P.

MIGRATION PROBLEM

HEAVY DECLINE

SPREAD OF THE CHINESE

LONDON, June 22.

The World Migration Conference was opened at the Holborn Restaurant to-day when 150 delegates were present.

Mr. Thomas was unable to attend and M. Martens (Belgium) presided. Mr. Brown, one of the secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, emphasised that this was the first time migration had been the sole subject of the Labour World Congress. He pointed out that migrants from Europe during five years ending 1924 were under three and a half millions compared with seven millions in five years ended 1913, the decline chiefly being due to the restrictions on immigration. He referred to the importance of silent penetration of Asia by the Chinese and also the movement of the African natives to the mining and agricultural centres.—Reuter.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL FUND

AFGHAN MINISTER DONATES £ 150

LONDON, June 21.

The Afghan Minister has sent a cheque for £150 for the fund for the erection and endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre with a message from the King of Afghanistan expressing his sincere wishes for the new theatre "to the memory of the greatest English poet whose rich literature was read and loved by all throughout the world."—Reuter's Special.

14,000-MILE FLIGHT.

SIR S. HOARE CONGLATULATES AVIATOR

LONDON, June 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare has telegraphed to the Wing-Commander Pulford, congratulating him on his successful accomplishment of 14,000 miles flight, over land and sea, in four service machines. The regularity with which the time-table was followed was a striking testimony to the high standard of training of the Royal Air Force and the reliability of Fairey machine and a Napier Engine. It was impossible to have a more convincing demonstration of an assured future for aviation, of a mobile economical instrument for Imperial defence and a reliable means for the speeding up of communications between Britain and the Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE MARKETTING BOARD

LONDON, June 21.

It is officially announced that the Empire Marketting Board will consist of the following: Chairman: Mr. Amery, Members: Major Ormsby-Gore, Rt. Hon. Ronald Mcneill, Lord Bledisloe, Major W. E. Elliot, Sir William Clerk, Sir Thomas Allen and Messrs. W. S. Crawford (Britain), W. A. Wilson (Canada) F. L. Mcdougall (Australia) R. S. Forsyth (New Zealand), J. Dimond (South Africa), J. Mcneill (Ireland), H. A. F. Lindsay (India), Sir Edward Daveson (Colonies and Protectorate).—Reuter.

LONDON, June 22.

The Empire Marketing Board mentioned last evening has been appointed in accordance with Mr. Amery's announcement in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

UKRANIAN OFFICER'S MURDER.

LONDON, June 22.

Warsaw.—Ataman Oskilki, ex-Chief of the Staff of the Ukrainian troops under Gen. Petlura has been murdered by an unknown person at Wladzimierz in the Polish Volhynia. It is not doubted that the murder was political and it is presumed was perpetrated by the Soviet emissaries. Oskilki was the leader of the Ukrainian party favouring the federation of Poland and Ukraine.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION OF SEAMEN

LONDON, June 21.

Geneva.—The Maritime Conference has adopted a draft convention on the repatriation of seamen which provides that the seamen landed during or on the termination of their contract should be given the right to be taken back to their own country, the port where they signed on or the port where they embarked.—Reuter's Special.

PEACE IN BOMBAY.

BAKRI-ID PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

MANIFESTATION OF FRATERNITY.

CORDIAL RELATIONS EVERYWHERE.

IN BOMBAY

PEACE AND AMITY PREVAILS

The Bakri-Id festival passed off quietly in Bombay. There had been an orgy of all kinds of wild rumours in the city—perhaps the repercussion of communal differences all over the country. There was a nervousness to be seen and felt everywhere, for which no reason could be assigned by any sane man, but which was there all the same and which could not be explained. Bombay, of all cities is particularly free from virus of communalism and its attendant evils. Although there have been no Hindu-Muslim riots in Bombay for the last many years, yet some nervous people feared that they were going to have them this year. Happily everything passed off peacefully. In fact in some places there has been some sort of fraternisation between the two communities. As a result of this unexplainable nervousness among the Hindus in the city, many shops were closed in some localities in the morning, though in the afternoon as confidence returned many shops were re-opened.

GOOD POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The mills, of course, were working as usual, although the Muslim weavers had absented themselves from their work on account of the Id festival. Adequate police arrangements were made to deal with any eventuality, but they were redundant. In Muslim localities, strong bodies of Police with batons and lathis were to be seen seated in prominent corners, but they were not required. Arrangements were also made in case of necessity, to support the Police force by additional help. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Kelly, with his deputies was to be seen making his tour in those parts of the city where the more inflammable elements in both the communities live.

PRAYERS IN MOSQUES AND MAIDAN.

In the morning prayers were held in the mosques all over the city. There was also a more spectacular ceremony on the Esplanade Maidan, where a big shamiana, spread with carpets, was erected for Muslims to say their prayers. This is an annual function and a large number of Mahomedans take part in it. This year there were about four thousand Mahomedans on the Maidans to attend the service. After the prayers Moulvi Abu Isphahani addressed the gathering. In the course of his lengthy speech he exhorted his audience not to be led away by any wild rumours they might have heard, which were current in the city during the last many days. He asked them to live in perfect amity with their sister communities. The Moulvi then referred to Muslim politics of world-wide interests. He spoke feelingly of the desecration of tombs in Mecca and Medina by the followers of Ibn Saud, and asked his listeners to be prepared for even greater calamities. He even feared that the great Mausoleum of the Holy Prophet might be demolished one day by Ibn Saud. The Moulvi Saheb expressed his fullest sympathy with his co-religionists in Egypt who were passing through a difficult time just now. He then paid his tribute to the unmatched valour of Abdul Kerim, the leader of the Riffi, and his unfortunate defeat by the combined forces of Spain and France. It was a great blow to Islam, he thought.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND AND PANDIT MALAVIYA BLAMED.

Speaking about communal differences, the speaker, laid all the blame on Hindus and ascribed the present trouble to the inflammatory speeches of Swami Shradhanandji and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He thought it was these two persons who had kindled the flame of communalism all over the country by their propaganda. After the speech, the congregation dispersed peacefully

On Monday night, leaflets were distributed among the Muslims by Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bombay Presidency, asking the Mahomedans to be peaceful and not to create disturbances of any sort. They were also told not to believe the many wild rumours that were current in the city. These leaflets had a very good effect on the minds of the public, and it was a timely step in the right direction.

KURBANI.

The most difficult time, however, was in the morning, soon after prayer time. But the large bodies which had gathered in the various mosques in the city quietly dispersed to their homes. After the prayers the time for sacrifice comes, and this year the price of both goats and cows was rather high though not higher than usual. As every Mahomedan family cannot afford either a cow or a goat, generally people join together and kill an animal and then distribute its flesh among themselves. This year some 376 cows were killed until about 10-30 a.m. and goats were killed to the number of about three thousand. It is at this time of sacrificing animals that some unhappy incident takes place. All these years, when the feelings between the two communities were of the best during the height of Khilafat agitation, etc., generally Muslim leaders used to exhort their followers to be very restrained in the matter of slaughtering cows, as Hindus are very touchy on this question. This year owing to communal disturbances in many parts of the country this cow-killing question, even in Bombay, had assumed an unduly grave aspect, which was not justified by actual facts.

QUIET IN DELHI.

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL.

DELHI, June 22.

The Id prayers passed off quietly this morning. The police pickets are guarding the main thoroughfares. Mounted police and armoured cars are patrolling the city. The Hindus are observing the hartal throughout the town.

Chaudhri Lotansingh who was arrested last year and was called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace has left Delhi with his comrades.

The sacrifice of horned cattle other than sheep or goats is being done at the slaughter-house. No cows were led to-day through the Pehari Dhoraj. All is quiet here.—A. P.

DELHI, June 22.

Uniform peace prevails to-day in Delhi. Muslims attired in gala dress for the Bakr-Id have been seen going about the city to attend prayers at various mosques. Strong police pickets have been stationed at various corners in the city and the mounted police and cavalry are patrolling important junctures. Important police stations have been requisitioned with British soldiers.—Free Press.

DELHI, June 22.

The first day of the Bakri Id passed off peacefully.—A. P.

PEACE IN CALCUTTA.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

As far as is known, Bakri Id passed off peacefully in Calcutta.

It is alleged that in the mosque in front of Tara Singh Sangat, a Sikh temple in the Mechuabazar Street in Burrabazar district, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the police guard on duty, a cow was slaughtered. It is understood that the Imam of the mosque in question will shortly be prosecuted under Section 153-A, Indian Penal Code. It will be recalled that the temple mentioned above suffered considerably during the recent riots.—A. P.

LATER.

Exhaustive enquiries made by the Associated Press both in the city of Calcutta and the suburbs go to show that up to eight o'clock this evening nothing untoward happened in connexion with Bakri Id excepting the Mechuabazar incident already reported.

2 CASES OF ASSAULT.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Shortly after eight this evening two stray cases of assault on Mahomedans occurred in Burrabazar district. According to the statement made by one of them to the police, as he boarded the Harrison Road car on his way back from Howrah he was assaulted by a Sikh with a kirpan. The two men were admitted into the Medical College Hospital where it is reported one of them is suffering from stab-wounds and lathi-injuries. The situation is otherwise quiet.—A. P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, June 22.

As forecasted the Bakri Id passed off quietly. Various rumours to the effect that Mahomedans would take out a cow procession proved baseless. The police arrangements, taken as a precautionary measure, were excellent.—A. P.

AT BENARES.

BENARES, June 22.

The Bakri Id passed off peacefully, thanks to the good sense of both the communities and to the vigilance and tact of the District Officer, Mr. Mehta, whose carefully thought out instructions were faithfully carried out by the district police and all others concerned.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The Bakri Id passed off quietly here.—A. P.

FRATERNISATION AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 21.

The Id passed off quietly. The propaganda of the Joint Committee of Hindus and Mahomedans had good effect in cooling down the feelings of excitement. The police also stationed pickets at several points in the city and the entrances to the town. Armed police were kept in readiness for any emergency to further minimise the chances of disturbance.

The Hindu leaders accompanied the Id procession.—Free Press.

AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 22.

A large crowd of Muslims offered their usual Idd prayers at the Idgah this morning, and no untoward incident has been reported. The police sowars were patrolling the street leading to the Idgah, and both ends of the lane were lined by policemen as a precautionary measure.

The District Magistrate and other officials were seen since early morning making rounds throughout the city.—Free Press.

A JHANSI INCIDENT.

BAKRI-ID IN U. P.

NAINITAL, June 22.

A minor communal riot is reported from Jhansi near Allahabad where one man was killed and several injured. With this exception the Bakri-Id is reported to have passed off quietly throughout the United Provinces.—A. P.

NO TROUBLE AT JHANSI.

JHANSI, June 22.

The Id passed off without any untoward incident. Some trouble was apprehended at Garhia Phatak, the colony of railway workshop employees. Authorities took great precautions, and some persons were detained in the police thana.—A. P.

MADDEN CASE JUDGMENT

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF LORD WINTERTON

LONDON, June 22.

The jury in the Madden case gave a verdict in favour of Lord Winterton and the judgment was delivered accordingly.—Reuter.

A PRIVILEGED OCCASION

LONDON, June 21.

Mrs. Madden stated that she was claiming £5,000 damages. At the conclusion of reading a five-page letter, which Mrs. Madden had written, the Jury intimated that they were convinced that Lord Winterton wrote on a privileged occasion, and had acted in good faith, and asked whether it was necessary to continue. His Lordship said it was impossible to stop the case now, and she must have the opportunity of calling evidence. The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE ABOUT TO BE FINISHED

LONDON, June 22.

The Indian Currency Commission still meets practically daily at the India Office. It has taken much evidence which is now about to be finished. The Commission is now drafting the report on which it is expected to be engaged several weeks.—Reuter.

IRAQ & TURKEY

QUESTION OF ROYALTIES IN TURKISH PETROLEUM CO.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Frederic Wise asked whether the British Government was interested in half a million sterling paid by Mesopotamia to Turkey for royalties in the Turkish Petroleum Company.

Mr. Amery replied that so far as His Majesty's Government was aware, no decision had been reached by the Turkishh Government to exercise the option to capitalise their share in the Iraq Government's oil royalties for half a million sterling, and should the Turkish Government decide to adopt this course no charge would fall on the Imperial Exchequer. Mr. Amery imagined that the Iraq Government would consult him in the matter and he had no doubt that ways and means would be found for raising the money.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Major and Mrs. T. A. A. Wilson, Major and Mrs. J. D. Kidd and Miss Howitt dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

COMMUNAL TENSI

SEARCH FOR SOLUTIO

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, June 22.

The session of the Indian Legislative Assembly which will commence on or about the 16th of August will last just over three weeks and during this period two Hindu holidays intervene on the 26th and 30th August.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

The question of communal tension that has been agitating the public mind for some time past will probably be raised by Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh who it is understood has given notice of a resolution for a round table conference of officials and non-officials including some members of the Assembly and the Council of State to investigate the causes of the existing tension and to suggest measures for its removal. The same member is also said to be responsible for about a dozen other motions. These include a demand for the abolition of super-tax, prevention of slaughter of all milch cows and prime calves except for strictly religious purposes and the allotment of two seats in the Legislative Assembly where they have only one at present and one seat solely to landholders of a province where they have it alternately with another province. The communal question will be raised not only in the form of a resolution by Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh but also by way of questions by Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas who will require statistics as to the loss of life and other casualties occasioned by the communal riots during the last three years and the causes of such riots.

The other questions of Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas in this connection are "Do Government concede the right of communities to make use of the King's highways for their religious and other processions in the manner established by the time honoured usage without molestation from other communities. Will Government ascertain whether it is true that in India music with processions was never objected to until very lately and whether Government have in contemplation any legislative or executive action for the restoration of whatever was the practice sanctioned by time and usage?"

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

But these questions will have to be admitted by the President before the member who is said to have given notice of them can put them in the Assembly. Among the resolutions pending since the last Delhi session and those which have recently been given notice of may be mentioned the one by Sir Hari Singh Gour and about nineteen others for the early establishment of a Supreme Court in India and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub's motion for the removal of the election ban imposed upon Mr. Yakub Hasan of Madras, Sir Hari Singh Gour's proposal for the removal of all obstacles that exist for the admission of women to the membership of the Assembly and Mr. Haji Wajihuddin's recommendation for a uniform law by which questions of dissolution of marriages, restoration of conjugal rights and divorce of Mahomedans may be decided by competent Mahomedans to be appointed for the purpose. All these motions are also subject to admission by the President of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

EVEREST EXPEDITION OF 1924

AWARD OF FOUNDER'S MEDAL TO COL. NORTON

LONDON, June 21.

Awarding the Founder's Medal to Colonel Norton for his leadership of the Everest Expedition of 1924, the President of the Geographical Society said: "With this award, the first phase of the fight for the conquest of the Everest is over. If and when we are able to initiate another phase we shall certainly call upon you."

Handing the Cuthbertpeck grant to Mrs. Mason, wife of Major Kenneth Mason to assist in further exploration in the Himalayas the President said: "Advice has been received from Major Mason that the expedition has been launched in complete success."—Reuter's Special.

APPLICATION TO STAY EXCEUTION ADMITTED

CALCUTTA, June 22.

An application was made to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Panton for staying the execution of Shaikh Jumrati, who was sentenced, at the last High Court sessions, to death on a charge of murder during the last communal riots. As the execution is to take place on Wednesday the Chief Justice agreed to take up the appeal on Tuesday, though a public holiday.

Mr. Pankridge, Standing Counsel, referring to para. 15 of the petition, complained that there was an accusation of incompetent conduct during the trial at the sessions against him, which he denied. He asked the Court to have the presence of Mr. B. M. Sen, counsel, who defended Jumrati, and who must have supplied the information, on Tuesday, at the time of appeal.—Free Press.

THE NATIONAL POISON

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON COMMUNALISM

(Delayed in Transmission).

CALCUTTA, June 19.

At the invitation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Hindu representatives of leading political organisations attended a meeting held at Birla Park this evening. The Pandit urged those present to give up all differences and concentrate on a solution of the communal problem. He said that he was the first and foremost to protest against the Lucknow Pact, but he had to yield under pressure. Communalism, in his opinion, was nothing but a national poison which was slowly but surely eating into the vitals of the nation. Bengal, with its traditional culture, enormous wealth and above all its sober judgment and keen intellect, presented to-day a sad picture of disunion, discord and dismay. The only remedy, it seemed to him, was to condemn the system of franchise and urge a revision of the Reform Act on this line when the Statutory Commission reviewed the Montagu-Chelmsford Act. He had been told by leading Congressmen of practically every province that Council entry was absolutely futile unless there was a will to co-operate. They however pointed out to him that non-acceptance of office being the policy of the Congress it was not possible for Congressmen to seek election on any other programme, but that of the Congress until that policy was changed by the Congress itself.

The Pandit replied that it was up to Congressmen to try to convert the Congress to their views and if they fail and were convinced that the Congress policy was harmful to the interest of the country it was their duty to follow the example of Messrs. Das and Nehru and try to carry out a policy which they believed to be conducive to the best interest of the country. Pandit Malaviya concluded by saying that whatever might be their views about the acceptance or non-acceptance of office it was their clear duty to unite on the basis of nationalism discarding communalism altogether. For he said no Swaraj could exist for a moment under the present condition of things when people had begun to consider themselves as Hindus and Mahomedans, having conflicting interests and not as Indians with common civic interests.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S DY. MAYOR.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Special Committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor held its first meeting yesterday under the presidency of H. S. Hooler. It was decided to treat the proceedings as confidential but it is understood that the meeting proceeded to settle the lines on which the enquiry should be conducted. Of the ten members, Councillor Abdul Rezzak had already tendered his resignation while another Hindu member, namely, Alderman S. C. Bose, is, it is understood, also going to resign. Of the remaining eight members, seven were present.

The resignation of fifteen Mahomedan councillors will be taken up for consideration at to-morrow's meeting of Corporation. It is understood that the Mayor is anxious that the Mahomedan members should be given an opportunity of reconsidering their decision. His idea is that some councillors should indicate generally at the meeting the main heads of enquiry as regards the Deputy Mayor and he hopes that this will satisfy the Mahomedan councillors who put forward the non-framing of charges against the Deputy Mayor as their grounds for resignation. There is, however, a strong feeling among a large section of the Corporation that the resignations should be accepted. The ultimate result will depend upon what decision is arrived at the party meeting of the Congress Municipal Association which the Mayor has convened for to-morrow before the Corporation meeting.

It is understood that at the special request of the Mayor, Councillor C. C. Biswas has agreed to allow his resolution regarding the burial of the Pir at New Market to stand over for a week.—A. P.

A PLEA FOR BURYING DEEP DYARCHY

MADRAS, June 21.

Addressing a conference of Mayavaram Taluk voters, Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyengar, a Swarajist leader, assured the voters that the Congress would never change its policy unless and until Government changed its mind to bury deep dyarchy and accept the generous offer extended by the late C. R. Das at Faridpur.—A. P.

BURMA AND PROTECTION OF STEEL

RANGOON, June 21.

In reference to the Tariff Board's inquiry as to whether, on the expiry of the Steel Protection Act 1924 on March 31st 1927, it will be necessary to continue the protection of the steel industry, and as to the duties and bounties (if any) which are necessary for the proposal of confirming such protection, the Burma Chamber of Commerce has expressed its opinion adhering to its original protest against the duties on steel being made applicable to Burma and urging that if protection is to be continued bounties be substituted for the protection duties.—A. P.

FIRE IN POONA PRESS

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, Poona, has issued the following appeal to the public:—

"The Servants of India Society has sustained a terrible loss by the fire which brought to ruin the Arya Bhushan Press and the Dnyan Prakash Press. These had been built up with great patience and foresight by Mr. Gokhale, who knew the mutations of public support and desired to provide for the Society a constant source of income. Deprived of their mainstay, the members of the Society cannot but turn in their distress to their countrymen for that prompt and generous help in money which alone can put them back in their former position and enable them to resume their career of service to the public. I have already appealed to personal friends through private letters, and I wish by this means to reach the wider public who are interested in the Society and its work. Sympathy and help are flowing in, from all sides, and our hearts have been gladdened beyond measure by the spontaneous expressions of good-will received from those who are not in habitual agreement with us on public matters. As I said, on another occasion, it seems as though the essential kindliness of human nature, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflict of interests, were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel.

We calculate that two lakhs of rupees would be required to enable us to make a fresh start. The sum is large, and there is depression all round. Still my colleagues and I have every confidence that in a few months' time we shall get what we want. Our members will go round to various places, but they are not many, and cannot be everywhere. We look to our Associates and sympathisers in all parts of the country for active help. We beg them to respond to this appeal as though it had been made to them individually and in person. No amount is so small but it will be welcome; in fact small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasing reflection that we are known and appreciated by a wide circle of those whom we seek to serve."

ARYABHUSHAN PRESS

EMPLOYEES THANKED FOR READINESS TO SACRIFICE

POONA, June 32.

The Governor of Bombay has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund. With regard to the offer of the employees of the Aryabhushan and Dnyanprakash press to forego their claim to the bonus and to work for ten instead of eight hours without additional remuneration and that of the head compositor of the Dnyanprakash to work for the paper without pay for six months, Mr. Sastri writing to them on behalf of the Society has thankfully declined them.—A.P.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

RELIEF FUND

Up to June 16, donations to the amount of Rs. 29,064-8 have been received to the Relief Fund of the Servants of India Society. Among the donations are:—

Mr. Justice Keshaorao, of Hyderabad (Deccan), Rs. 5,000; Prof. V. G. Kale, Rs. 2,000; Hon. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Madras, Rs. 1,000; Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Rs. 1,000; Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, Rs. 1,000; Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Rs. 1,000; Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Nagpur, Rs. 1,000; Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, Rajahmundry, Rs. 1,000; Sir C. A. Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli, Rs. 500; Sir M. V. Joshi, Nagpur, Rs. 500; Miss Vithabai Samant, Rs. 500; Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Rs. 500; A Friend, Madras, Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs. 500; Proprietors, "The Hindu", Madras, Rs. 500; Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Nagpur, Rs. 500; Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor, "Indian Review", Rs. 500; Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (1st instalment), Rs. 500; Mr. M. V. Bhide, I.C.S., Rs. 500; Arogya Mandal, Poona, Rs. 500; Mr. Bapusaheb Kale, Jamkhandi, Rs. 300; Mr V. K. Mainkar, Rs. 300; His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, I.C.S., Rs. 300; Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Mysore, Rs. 300; Dr. Jivan N. Mehta, Rs. 250; M. D. T., Bombay, Rs. 250; Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, Rs. 250; Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Rs. 200; Mr. N. V. Raghavan, Rs. 200; Mr. C. Gopal Menon, M. L. C., Rs. 200; The Chief Saheb Jamkhandi, Rs. 200; "Kurundwad Senior", Rs. 200; A Grocer, Poona, Rs. 151; Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Govindjee, Bombay, 150; The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rs. 125; Rao Saheb V. A Patwardhan, Rs. 101; The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Bombay, Rs. 101.

POONA PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

Kesari Press, Rs. 251; A Sympathiser, Rs. 250; Deccan Printing Works, Rs. 101; Chitra Shala Press, Rs. 101; Bharat Printing Works, Rs. 100; Shri Ganesh Printing Works, Rs. 51; Hanuman Press, Rs. 51; Mr. A. C. Bhat, Rs. 50; Indira Press, Rs. 50; Vijay Press, Rs. 50; Law Printing Press, Rs. 25; Bharat Sevak Press, Rs. 25; Loyal Press, Rs. 25; Anandashram Press, Rs. 25; Subscriptions below Rs. 25, Rs. 111. Total Rs. 1,266.

BENGAL POLITICS

SEQUEL TO STORMY MEETING OF B. P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

As a direct sequel to the recent stormy meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, a lengthy manifesto has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. T. C. Goswami, B. C. Roy, Nirmal Chander Chunder, Sarat Chunder Bose and Naliniranjan Sarkar. The signatories after characterising the dissolution of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and nomination by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta of half the number of members of the Council as unconstitutional declare that if they let the situation pass unchallenged they cannot escape responsibility for the inevitable destruction of the solidarity and prestige of the Congress and the Swarajya Party in Bengal. They say that they have found that Mr. Sen Gupta has all along been led by a group known as the Workers' Party. This group consisted of divers elements and they had reasons to suspect that in this group there were one or two weak individuals whom suffering adversity and temptation had made unreliable. Last year the signatories pointed out to Mr. Sen Gupta that constructive work in villages would give those workers scope for activity. The signatories found, however, that things were drifting. The manner and circumstances in which Sir Abdur Rahim got into the Bengal Legislative Council, made the signatories very uneasy as to the prospects of the elections.

The signatories then turn to the Hindu-Moslem question and declare that the Hindu-Moslem pact was never ratified by the Indian National Congress or by either of two communities. They feel that the resolution on subject passed by the Unity Conference of 1924 has greater weight. They believe that the Indian National Congress is only a political institution which is best fitted to advance India along the path to freedom. They opine that the acceptance of office ought to be unthinkable except under an honourable settlement with Government. They do not think that merely because certain persons were in past accused as revolutionaries or convicted as such they should ask them to stand aside from Congress activities. If they are pledged to the policy of the Congress their past should not stand in the way of welcome into peaceful and legitimate activities Some of them are men of character, who have suffered and sacrificed much, some of them are good organisers and as to accusation by Government against internees, past and present, in the absence of open trial it is devoid even of the merit of a bona fide assertion.

"We, however, think that there should be no dual policy—a secret one of violence and an ostensible one of non-violence. The Congress policy excludes violence. We do not despair of the Bengal situation. We look forward to a closing up of the ranks on clear issues."—A.P.

"PARTY POLITICS IN INDIA"

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S LECTURE

SATARA, June 22.

At a public meeting held at the Pathak Hall under the auspices of the new National Party, Sirdar Mutalik, M.L.A., presiding, Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered a lecture on the subject of "Party Politics in India." In a clear statement he expressed his relations with the Congress and that of his own Responsivist Party with the new Indian National Party. He justified and also rationally explained the formation of new political parties and the adjustments of old ones with reference to the need of specialisation, as democracy advances and as new issues begin to challenge the practical worker for solutions. He complained of the position of both the candidate and the voter under the new reforms, who profusely profess disgust at the job of winning elections and running Government all along the line of representative institutions when not even the fringe was touched of a real constitutional struggle with the Government. The election, however, was merely the genesis of the new political world which is to endure for a definite period and within which the best that can be obtained out of the political system has got to be sucked and digested. Complaint is made of excessively wide franchise, want of educational qualifications for the voter candidate and the possibility of the amateurish or incompetent men entering Councils, but Mr. Kelkar contended that the Congress and in fact, the whole Indian political world had asked and bargained for all this, when the debut of responsible government was called for, solicited and demanded. It was too early to make complaints of this sort. He contended that the fears about uneducated classes swamping the elections to the Councils were unnecessary.—Free Press.

PURIFICATION OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PROFESSION

CALCUTTA, June 20.

With the headline "Lord Lytton's Latest", "Forward", this morning, publishes 'in extenso' a letter in Bengali, supposed to have been written by Professor Jadunath Sircar of Patna to a friend of his over his reported appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the place of Mr. Justice Greaves. "Forward" publishes the letter with this foreword: "We understand that Professor Sircar professes to stand for "purification of the Calcutta University" which the "dirtiest transaction of Sir Ashutosh and his henchmen" and the "immoral atmosphere created by Sir Ashutosh and his entourage", according to him, had necessitated."—Free Press.

ALIPORE CASE JUDGMENT.

PARTICIPATORS IN ASSAULT.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Commissioners began their judgment by pointing out that all the accused came from respectable families, were educated and spoke English. The youngest of them was eighteen or nineteen years of age. The ages of the other accused varied between twenty and twenty-two, only one being twenty-nine. They were convicted in what was known as the Dakhnieshwar bomb conspiracy case, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

There was no controversy that Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee was murdered inside the Alipore Central Jail. The medical evidence had established that the nature of the injuries were incompatible with any theory, except that of deliberate and brutal murder, that the nature of the injuries and circumstantial evidence of the weightiest kind showed that it was the crowbar and no other weapon which caused the injuries, and that the number and extent of the injuries pointed to the conclusion that several persons must have participated in the murder and that there was at least one other weapon besides the crowbar. The foundation for the defence was laid in the cross-examination by making the suggestion that some one from the State Yard who was incensed with the Rai Bahadur got on the wall of the Yard, jumped on a mangoe tree, came down, found his way out in the passage, attacked the Rai Bahadur and went back to the State Yard without being discovered. The suggestion seemed to the Commissioners as extravagant, as there was positive evidence that the gates of the State Yard and the condemned yard were locked while the door of the bomb yard was ajar. After pointing out the discrepancies in the warders' evidence, which they characterised as minor, the Commissioners said that on the whole it disposed of the suggestion that the Rai Bahadur lay wounded for some time before he was discovered and of the theory that the evidence was shaped afterwards by interested persons.

EUROPEAN PRISONERS' EVIDENCE.

Regarding the evidence of the two European prisoners, the Commissioners were on the whole impressed with the way in which they deposed. It had been argued that it was impossible that these two witnesses could have seen anything of the occurrence, because they had kept silent all through the night. The Commissioners did not know how they could say nothing, in view of the fact that they were locked up forthwith. The desire of these two witnesses to point out the correct men impressed the Commissioners most, and the Commissioners thought that the story that Ananta, Biren and Promode took part in the assault should be adopted. As to the charges it was a case essentially on the facts and the Commissioners held from direct and circumstantial evidence that the charges had been established.—A. P.

SENTENCE RECEIVED WITH SMILING FACES.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

"We have found all the accused guilty of premeditated murder, a murder more daring and ruthless of unusual degree, of an official against whom there is no suggestion that there was any personal grudge. All the accused are liable to the extreme penalty of the law. On the other hand their extreme youth makes an appeal to which we are not insensible in spite of the gravity of their offence. On full consideration of all the circumstances of the case we hold it sufficient vindication of law to inflict the extreme penalty on those of the accused who are proved by direct and circumstantial evidence to have taken a leading part in the conspiracy and in the actual assault on the murdered man.

"Under Section 302-4 of the I.P.C., we sentence accused, Ananthari Mitra, Birendrakumar Banerjee and Promodranjan Chowdhary to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

"Under Section 302-4 of the I. P. C., we sentence Harnarain Chanda, Nikilbhandhu Banerjee, Shudh Agnshankhar Chowdhary, Dhrubeshchandra Chaterjee, Anantkumar Chakrawarty, Rakhalchander Dev and Debi Prasad Chatterjee to transportation for life."

This was the sentence that was passed on the ten Bengalee youths, who were charged before the Special Tribunal with the murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Superintendent, Special Branch, C.I.D., Bengal, in the Alipore Jail on May 28.

All the accused received the sentence with smiling faces and as soon as the verdict was delivered they began chanting, "Hari Bole", and proceeded to sing in chorus as they were marched out of the Court compound.—Free Press.

TRAIN EVERY TWO MINUTES

AUTOMATIC SIGNALLING BLOCK

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The first automatic electric signalling block in India was brought into use to-day by the Eastern Bengal Railway on the Calcutta-Ballygunge section of their Southern line with a view to ensuring a quicker train service. This system hitherto in use only in England and America, will, it is expected, relieve the Ballygunge junction station of a great congestion of trains to and from Diamond Harbour, Canning and Budge-Budge. It is stated by the Railway authorities that this system will so accelerate the service that they will now have a train on the Calcutta-Ballygunge line at intervals of two and a half minutes.

The working of this system will enable a train to pass on without waiting for the cabinman to lower or raise, as the case may be, the signal which will, from now, be put to danger block or the clear block as the train approaches or departs from a station.—A. P.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN BENGAL

ITS FUTURE PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The following are extracts from the manifesto of the new political Party in Bengal issued over the signatures of Dr. B. G. Roy, Messrs. T. C. Goswami, Nirmal Chunda Chunder, Sarat Chunder Bose and Nalini Rangam Sarkar.

In our view the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee dissolving the executive council and empowering the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to nominate half the number of members on a new executive council was unconstitutional. It was entirely subversive of all democratic ideals besides it was thoroughly ill-advised. We feel that if we allow the situation to pass without a challenge we cannot escape the responsibility for the inevitable destruction of the solidarity and the prestige of the Congress and the Swaraj Party in Bengal.

It is common knowledge that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta owed his election to the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee as well as other offices in the gift of the Swarajya Party to the support of a group of members who have subsequently formed themselves into the "workers' party." We soon found out that Mr. Sen Gupta was all along being led by this group. We did not mind Mr. Sen Gupta's primacy but we always regretted that the position in which he had willingly placed himself did not allow him to put the interests of the country above those of himself and his group.

SWARAJ PARTY'S UNCONCERN.

Things were thus drifting, and we found that the officials of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and of the Swarajya party were not taking any steps to start work in the country. In fact no constructive work was done in the country beyond a few well advertised "tours." The manner and circumstances in which Sir Abdur Rahim got into the Bengal Legislative Council made us very uneasy as to the prospectus of the elections which are to take place at the end of this year. It would be clearly remembered that the objection to Sir Abdur Rahim was not then on the score of his being an extreme communal leader. We were interested in the return of a Swarajist (or Congress) Mahomedan gentleman against one who had formed part of the Government which had sanctioned and indeed gloated over the Bengal Ordinance etc. There can be no doubt that the return of Sir Abdur Rahim was partly if not wholly due to the fact that the president and secretary of the Swarajya party were both absent from Calcutta at a time when their personal efforts were absolutely necessary for securing the nomination of a suitable and sound candidate.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

It is true that in Bengal since early April the communal question had clouded issues, but we do not believe that the difference between Mr. Sen Gupta and others on the one hand and the workers on the other centred round the Hindu-Muslim pact. The fact was that Mr. Sen Gupta was deprived of the provincial support on which he had till then relied. Therefore, when he raised the cry of save the Congress from the undesirables by saving the pact and driving them out of the executive, we felt that the real issue was being deliberately confounded. It was evident that the problem facing the B. P. C. C. could not be solved by counting of heads. While, therefore, the contest on the 13th June was personal the step taken by the B. P. C. C. in dissolving the old Executive and allowing the President to nominate nearly half of the new Executive is at once ridiculous and serious. We state below our attitude towards the question of the much-debated Hindu-Muslim Pact.

Mr. Sen Gupta could well claim sympathy for his view that the Pact should not be discussed in the present atmosphere. The Pact was drawn up by our late leader. The principles as we understand them behind the Pact were: (1) That some arrangement should be made between the two great communities of the province and (2) that the Hindu ought to be prepared cheerfully to surrender a great deal in the matter of the spoils of office for the sake of unity.

We endorse these principles but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the Pact has never been ratified either by the Indian National Congress or by either of the two communities. Indeed it has been denounced by both the communities. Therefore the Pact cannot be an issue for the next elections.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

We believe that the Indian National Congress is the only political institution in the country which by its traditions, its organisations, and its representative character is better fitted than any other to advance India along the path to freedom. We abide by the mandate of the Congress and feel that the Cawnpore Resolution affords scope for the formulation of a course of effective and practical policy. We have after earnest discussions agreed upon a clear-cut programme consistent with the Cawnpore Resolution which we propose to offer.

We are of opinion that acceptance of office ought to be unthinkable except under an honourable settlement with Government and we think that for such a settlement Deshbandhu Das' Faridpur speech (1925) ought to be our guide.—A. P.

A RHAPSODY ON AGRICULTURE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The hillfolk of Mount Everest gathered *en fete* to receive a message from the Olympian Simla Station. There have been strange rumours—rumours of strange visits from the folk of the Indian plains to investigate and improve the agriculture of these hillfolk. The radio message confirmed that rumour and these primitive hillfolk will soon receive a visit of the agricultural experts gathered at Simla, the Directors of Agriculture, the Ministers under the leadership of that amiable and adaptable gentleman, Sir Muhammad Habibulla. It seems radio conversations between Simla and Everest have been long and protracted. The suggestion of a Director of Agriculture to start an experimental farm at Adam's Bridge (Setubandharameswaram) under the supervision of a British expert of Madras won the general appreciation of these primitive hillfolk. Sir Muhammed was anxious to communicate how his experts had grown Adam's apples at Adam's Bridge and how plentiful were apples in the Mount Everest and how his experts had proved the similarity of conditions between Adam's Bridge and Mount Everest. Further, it was contended that Madras had no interest in wheat and could bring to bear impartial attitude towards the scientific cultivation of mountain wheats, Simla radio messages took great pains to convince these simple hillfolk how selfless were these British experts who wasted away thirty years of their precious lives to learn Indian agriculture and some of them even posed as authorities after they left India.

The Patriarch of these hillfolk was keen to know the sense of the gathering. Would the visitors be made welcome? He benignantly explained to his people the blessings of British rule in India, the spirit of service of the *sub-janta* I.C.S. and kindred services who are recruited in England to live at India's expense, the benevolence of the bureaucracy, the need of Britain for wheat, cotton and other Indian produce, the policy of Imperial Preference (India to supply raw materials and Britain to supply finished products to India) and last not least, the brotherhood of nations in the Empire. How much of this speech was inspired from Olympian Simla was questioned by some croakers, such doubting Thomases there do exist whether in Hills or plains. These latter wanted to know what these self-styled agricultural experts had done for the peasantry of India. News does travel quietly in radia land. They have heard of fragmentation of lands in the plains, the tyranny and oppression of money-lenders and landlords, the heavy indebtedness of the peasants of the plains, the suffering of tillers of soil from causes of floods, the lack of system of irrigation in many parts of India, and furthermore, the apathy of the Government in not providing State aid through State banks to these cultivators. The grand old Patriarch of Mt. Everest smiled at these childish questions and informed them to await the visit of those experts from India. The gathering dispersed. The elfs and fairies of the Hills danced madly on the crests of clouds, for a couple of days and if old adage cometh true there will be greater heat on the plains this year and a bad monsoon.

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

(Delayed in Transmission.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Further enquiries in connection with police raids show that premises No. 5, Anand Ray Road, Bhowanipur, where Taran Samity is located were searched by the police who seized a number of books. No arrest was made. Police also searched premises No. 12-1, Justice Ramesh Chander Road, Bhowanipur, and arrested a young man named Bismal Banerjee, son of a lawyer, attached to Messrs. Morgan and Company. Bismal is a second year student of the Presidency College.

Girish Bhavan, the residence of Babu Tara prasad Mukerjee at 39, Girish Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipur, was also searched. Police wanted to know the whereabouts of his nephew Haridas Chatterjee who could not be found. It is stated that the police took Haridas's brother Harijivan who was subsequently let off.

Premises No. 40, Goaltili Road, were also searched. It is stated that the police arrested there an inmate named Sanatan.

Simultaneous searches were conducted in Domjur Malinpanchgraha and Howrah on Saturday by the police and two men were arrested.

It is stated that altogether seven houses were raided. The houses searched included a house in Baikunta Chatterjee's Lane, Howrah, where a young man named Gosta Behari Mukerjee was arrested. Another house was searched in Ramkristapur where some papers were seized by the police. At Domepara Malpanchgraha the police searched a house and arrested a boy named Santosh Kumar Mukerjee. Here the police also seized some papers. The suspects have been remanded to Howrah jail pending further enquiry.—A. P.

MR. HUDSON

NEW COMMISSIONER OF SIND

KARACHI, June 22.

It is understood that Mr. Hudson, the present Collector of Karachi, will succeed Mr. Cadell as the Commissioner in Sind when the latter retires from service next October.—Free Press.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY.

BY "KRISTODAS"

The announcement by the Government of India with regard to the appointment of the second Tariff Board for the purpose of enquiring into the cotton textile industry is an important and significant event in the history of the cotton textile industry of this country. As the history of that industry generally means the history of the Bombay Presidency, it is but natural that not only the business community but also the people of this Presidency should take a lively interest in this new Tariff Board enquiry and will follow its progress day to day. It is very difficult to estimate the exact percentage of the population of this Presidency which must be interested in this cotton textile industry but under any reasonable computation it must be very large. It comprises cotton growers, cotton merchants, brokers, muccadums and other middle men, cotton manufacturers and their empoyees which means employees of more than 250 mills situated in Ahmedabad and Bombay alone not to mention mills situated in other parts of the Presidency like Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Petlad etc., cotton piece-goods merchants and their agents. Roughly therefore the population interested in this question must run into a few lakhs. After the brilliant boom period which fell to the lot of the mill industry it has been passing through a period of acute depression. Heart searching generally takes place in time of depression and not in boom times and hence the millowners also began to have some self analysis since the last few years. The analysis, unfortunately, was not carried on in the right spirit and the mill-owners came to the conclusion that all their troubles were mostly due to the Japanese competition facilitated by the fact that Japan had not put into operation the two conventions with regard to labour which she had accepted at Washington. A lotof correspondence has been going on between the Government of India and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association with regard to this question. The acceptance by the Government of India of the view point of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association would practically compell them to abrogate the Trade Convention with Japan of 1905. The Government theerefore pointed out that Japan was under no compulsion or necessity of practically fulfilling the Convention which was ratified at Washington. They, however, recognised that the mill industry was in a bad way and they expressed their anxiety to do what they could to assist the Millowners to find the right solution to those difficulties. They were even prepared to admit that there was a *prima facie* case for enquiry, but at the same time they held that the enquiry should be a comprehensive one and that the whole field should be open to the body entrusted with it. As the Government have put it, diagnosis must precede the prescription of remedy and "they are not yet satisfied that the present condition of the mill industry in Bombay is solely due to competition from Japan." The millowners were always and naturally adverse to having a running enquiry of a general character made into their affairs by any special committee or Tariff Board. They changed their minds, however, apparently after the receipt of the above mentioned communication from the Government and demanded formally the appointment of a committee or Tariff Board "to enquire into the causes of the present severe depression in the Bombay cotton textile industry and to suggest measures which might be taken to restore his important indigenous industry to prosperity." It is very curious that the letter rom the Millowners' Association conveying this momentous decision is a very small etter of only 3 small paragraphs. In the first para they suggest the terms of reference; in the second they proceed to observe that even the abolition of the Excise Duty has not freed the mill industry of all its difficulties, and in the third after repeating some of the things which they say in the second para they request Government to institute an early and comprehensive enquiry. This is in short the genesis of what we may call the Tariff Board Textile Enquiry.

INSUFFICIENCY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE.

What strikes one on reading the press communique published by the Government of India with regard to this enquiry is the insufficiency of the terms of reference of this new Tariff Board. Unfortunately the Millowners' Association themselves, through reasons best known to them, have been very vague in the first para of their above letter wherein they suggest terms of reference. They have in their second para shown that they too have recognised some of the causes which are principally responsible for the present state of the Textile industry as when they refer to "depreciated exchange", but they have not laid that emphasis on this particular cause which is so very badly required. The Millowners' Association have, unfortunately, from the very beginning not taken a very keen interest in the exchange question. While its sister body, the Indian Merchants' Chamber was moving Heaven and earth to bring to the notice of the Government that disastrous consequences were likely to result from the exchange policy of the Government, the Millowners' Association, who were one of the principal parties to be affected by that policy, were taking things more or less quietly by directing all their batteries against the question of Japanese competition only. If they had strengthened the hands of the Indian Chamber with regard to the exchange question and presented a clear-cut case to the Government with regard to the advantages Japan was deriving from depreciated exchange, their position would have been greatly strengthened now and the Government would have been obliged to include the exchange question specifically in the terms of reference. It s true that the terms of reference are quite general and do not expressly preclude consideration of the exchange question. Thus the second clause reads: "To examine the causes of depression in the industry and to report whether they are of a temporary or permanent character." One can deal with the exchange therefore in his evidence before the new Tariff Board. Even now it s not too late for the Millowners' Association not to remain obsessed by merely the idea of Japanese competition but also to direct their powerful searchlight against the exchange policy and Manchester competition and thus locate the dangerous nature of enemy champaign and direct their batteries also against these two. I have been regretting from the very beginning the insistence by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the competition from Japan and wondering at lack of any reference to the competition from Manchester which has been the principal opponent of this country and at whose covert or open instance it was that the handloom industry of this country was ruined and that the textile industry itself, after a century of British rule, has to accept the position of submitting their case before a Tariff Board for protection.

THE PERSONNEL.

It is not still clear if the Bombay Millowners' Association have made any protests against the personnel of this new Tariff Board. Theoretically it may be a good idea that the question raised by the Millowners should be examined by a body of impartial and unprejudiced judges. There was no necessity, however, for carrying this idea to an extreme by appointing as members gentlemen who have been quite out of touch with anything like the Textile Industry. It has been found even on the High Court Benches that only those Judges can dispose of commercial cases satisfactorily, who have come into contact with commercial questions and know their intricacies. It is very likely that otherwise they may be apt to overlook points which may be really very important from the standpoint of trade industries. Similarly with regard to this Tariff Board enquiry Messrs. Hari Kishen Kaul and Subbarao may be very esteemable gentlemen and quite unprejudiced so far as the Textile enquiry is concerned, but one of them hails from far distant Lahore and the other from a Southern College and neither of them can claim any living acquaintance with the important problems of the Textile Industry. Even now it is not too late for the Government to have a third member or even as a co-opted member, one who has studied the Cotton Textile Industry problems and has first-hand knowledge of the working of the industry, though, of course, he should not have any financial interests in the industry. It would be much preferable if he has got a technical knowledge also as it would be a factor of great help to the Board in their Enquiry. As to the Chairman the Government appointed a member of the Service, which calls itself *subjantewallahs*, and has already had something to do with cotton, cotton piece-goods, etc. The Millowners' Association, however, should protest against any member of the Civil Service being entrusted with the Chairmanship of such a Board and should insist upon a businessman, no matter whether he comes from Calcutta or Cawnpore or Madras, to guide the deliberations of the Board. If the Civilian was to be appointed as a member to hold a watching brief on behalf of the Government he could have been appointed as a mere member but certainly not as Chairman.

ITS IMPORTANCE.

This enquiry will be, as I have already said, of a stupendously important character and all the public bodies concerned should realise and appreciate its importance. Such an enquiry comes up the first time in the history of the Textile Industry when it is passing through a veritable crisis and it would be disastrous indeed if our people not appreciating its importance do not submit any evidence at all or submit half-baked theories and half-cooked reasonings to the Board. The Millowners themselves have not demanded any general protection but have claimed protection against competition only from those countries which had ignored the Washington Conventions regarding hours of labour or which enjoyed indirect benefits owing to depreciated exchange or other circumstances. The terms of reference, however are general and empower the Tariff Board even to report in favour of having a general protection if they find that the industry is in need of it. The Cotton Textile Industry is the premier industry of this Presidency and even of the country itself and it behoves every one who is interested in it to take this opportunity of tendering evidence before the new Tariff Board if he can throw any light on the peculiar problems of that industry. This industry cannot be, like any other industry, free from defects. This is not the time, however, of focussing the public attention merely upon the defects. What is required in the nature of constructive statesmanship is to find out the remedies for removing the defects and show the best possible methods by which the Industry can be restored to its original flourishing condition.

THE BACK BAY AGAIN.

The public of this Presidency had long since been waiting expectantly for the Committee of Enquiry in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation scandals, the appointment of which has been promised by the Government of India. It was thought that the announcement would be made after the return of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. His Excellency returned on the 11th instant and yet the personnel of the promised Committee has not been announced. In the meanwhile, however, another announcement has been made and that is with regard to the appointment of a Committee by the Government of Bombay to report on the policy to be adopted in connection with the further execution of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. The Committee of Engineers was appointed on the 19th April to check and revise the estimates on which the tables in the Second Interim Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Advisory Committee on the scheme had been based. This report of the Committee of Engineers will at any rate form the basis for the submission of figures to the new Committee which is asked to consider and report as to what, if any, further portion of the scheme can be undertaken with reasonable prospect of reducing the present loss and specially with reference to the Blocks 1 and 2. The report of this new Committee will be placed before the Committee of Enquiry to be appointed by the Government of India. Thus the Government have split up the functions of one Committee into three parts; one to be investigated by the Committee of Engineers, one to be investigated by the present Committee and the last to be investigated by the Committee still to be eappointed. It is not unlikely that such a procedure adopted by the Government will serve to clarify the issues so that there may be no vagueness or haziness afterwards or any dispute with regard to the interpretation of a particular opinion when the Government proceed to act upon the lines of the recommendations of the Committees. It is likely that the report of the Committee of Engineers is ready: if so, it must be published with the least possible delay and the report of this new Committee also should be published as soon as it is ready. The function of this new Committee is neither light nor trivial. Here is a scheme which has already cost to the Public Exchequer crores of rupees and which is like'y to cost crores more with the certainty that there will be a total huge loss on the whole transaction. This Committee is now asked to investigate and suggest what modifications should be made in the scheme to reduce this total loss. On their recommendations thus depends to a large extent the future of Bombay and also of Bombay's finances. In some quarters it may be questioned if it would not have been better for the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India to go into the questions both of responsibility for the past and the most favourable policy for the future. While this course of action has also got certain advantages, the course adopted by the Government has got its own favourable viewpoint, specially when it is to be taken into consideration that the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay consists of representatives from all the cleading organisations as asked by the public at their meeting held in Bombay sometime back.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

The separation of the railway budget from the general finance has been a welcome move. But the necessary steps which conduce to the welfare of India as a nation or which guard her interests, are being carefully avoided. In this series of articles, it is intended to discuss some important aspects of this management. The question of capital expenditure on these railways is first taken in hand.

During the year 1925-26, the capital expenditure on railways is estimated to be nearly Rs. 23.7 crores. Of this big sum Rs. 6.5 crores are required for new constructions and the remaining Rs. 17.2 for open line works.

Before commenting on these figures, it must be borne in mind that an unprecedented slump is being experienced every where in all the business world. This feeling, coupled with the fear of unemployment is keener in India, than in any other country. The general poverty and financial stringency are causing grave anxieties to those few scholars who understand the economical position well. It has been observed that the failures of business houses are mainly due to their unproportioned expenditure out of fixed capital. The general conduct of big concerns where the servants reign supreme—there being no real master—is more liable to such heavy capital expenditure which item is harmful in the interests of the concern.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO "HOME" INDUSTRIES.

After these considerations, let us take the figures of expenditure out of capital. The cost of net construction is Rs. 6.5 crores; and that of expenditure on open line works is heavier still. In this connection, provision has been made for electrification of suburban railways of Bombay for remodelling workshops and for doubling or quadrupling certain sections of the rail ways. From the general nature of this expenditure under both the heads, it will be evident that most of the amount will be spent—not in India but in European or American markets. It would be seeing the objects of the authorities concerned with a very powerful microscope to say that the capital expenditure on Indian railways at a period of world-wide slump is meant to encourage the so-called "Home" industries. So liberal an expenditure out of capital cannot be made at this critical juncture. Poor as India already is, she at least cannot afford to do so. Let it be supposed therefore, that we are spending so much to support British industries! A glance at the table showing the total cost of stores purchased by railways and the figures of Indian stores utilised by them may be instructive.

Year.	Total value in lakhs of Rs.	India's share in lakhs.
1921-22	3681.	1073.
1922-23	3086.	917.
1923-24	2707.	827.

On an average nearly 72 per cent. of the total value of the railway materials is thus spent outside India.

An examination of the nature of this capital expenditure may tell us more tales. A big sum has been sanctioned for the remodelling of the Victoria Terminus station. Similarly, an equally big amount has been voted for the new scheme to replace Bhore-ghat reversing station. Evidently the sums already spent on the Victoria Terminus and on the Bhore-ghat have not yielded their due. They would continue to yield so if they are used for years to come. What necessity was felt then to invest more capital by foregoing the already spent large outlay? The difficulty of splitting up goods trains in the ghats was not so important to need such a heavy demand on capital. And the extra wages of the drivers and guards etc., would not have exceeded the amount of interest on the new capital required. Certainly the wages would be but a part of the interest. Thus by rendering old schemes useless without having derived full return from them, and inaugurating new ones in their stead, we are being taxed to an extent. The new Poona station affords us a nice example of how carelessly this capital expenditure is made. The loss—to say nothing of inconvenience—by reducing what is known in economics as the "wages fund," which India has to suffer will be seen soon in the increasing number of unemployed men. What does this prove?

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CALCUTTA PAPER'S ATTACK ON PARSIS

PERSIAN MOSLEMS' PROTEST

A meeting of Persian Moslems of Bombay was held at Grant Road, on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Mavaddat for condemning certain articles which had appeared last month in the "Habal-ul-Matin," a weekly Persian newspaper, published at Calcutta, in regard to the Parsis. Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shustary, President of the Anjuman, presided. The proceedings were conducted in Persian and the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution, which was moved by the President:—

"That this meeting of Persian Moslems, convened by the Anjuman-i-Mavaddat, Bombay, expresses its emphatic condemnation of certain articles in the Habal-ul-Matin" of Calcutta in which most unwarranted and virulent attacks have been made against our Parsi brethren in India and grossly scurrilous imputations published against their character. This meeting sincerely regrets that any Moslem writers should have permitted himself to defame a highly respected and universally esteemed community like the Parsis at a time when brotherly feelings are growing between the Moslems and the Parsis of India and they are co-operating for the uplift of Iran on its entering upon a beneficent era of progress, justice and tolerance. This meeting begs to assure our Parsi brethren that Moslem Iranis entertain the highest regard for them and fully appreciate the spirit of enterprise charity, and industry that has always animated the Parsi community, as they greatly admire their heartfelt regard and strenuous labours for the welfare of their ancient motherland, Iran."

It was also resolved that copies of the resolution be forwarded by the President. Mr. Shustary, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Teheran, Persia, for his information, as well as to the newspapers of Persia and India; and that copies of the two articles of the paper be forwarded to the Persian Consul-General at Simla, the Persian Consul at Bombay, and the Persian Consul at Karachi.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR BRAZIL

A WARNING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the present demand for Indian labour for Brazilian rubber plantations published in the Bombay newspapers, kindly permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that some twenty years ago, the late Mr. Labouchere, champion of the oppressed poor, exposed in London "Truth" the horrible cruelty to which native labourers were subjected on the rubber plantations in Brazil. The Brazilian Government denied it but Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, nominated a committee of inquiry of which Sir Roger Casement was Chairman. The Committee found that the labourers on the rubber plantations in Brazil were put to great torture in order to increase the production of rubber and Sir Edward Grey had the wrongs of the natives righted. Some conscientious Englishmen who were shareholders in the Anglo-Brazilian Rubber Company on finding that their fat dividends were the outcome of the infliction of tortures on their poor fellow-creatures, refused to their honour, to touch the tainted money and forwarded it instead to some charity funds for relief of poor English in which "Truth" was interested.

I write this warning so that Indians who tempted by the alluring terms now desire to go to Brazil may make the fullest possible investigations before signing contract to serve in a foreign land where they may be exploited by the Whites.—Yours etc.

A PARSI.

PONDE IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the news published in your paper of the 17th instant, regarding Puspasheel Rao Ponde, I have to say that I have not had any talk with your correspondent regarding the expenses on his behalf. The only conversation I had with him was about the state of Ponde's health.—Yours, etc.,

DHAYASHIL B. PONDE.

June 18.

STOMACH SUFFERERS SHOULD EAT SLOWLY

Hurried meals are a fruitful cause of digestive pain, and stomach sufferers are advised to eat more slowly. But there are many people who take a reasonable time to eat their meals, yet suffer stomach pain just the same. Their need is Bisurated Magnesia—a pure, harmless remedy that instantly neutralises the pain-causing stomach acid. With the acid gone, normal, healthy, digestion takes place and you feel splendidly, undeniably better day by day. Eminent doctors prescribed and recommend Bisurated Magnesia hospitals use it, and chemists everywhere sell it, in either powder or tablet form. *Try it once and see the instant relief you get—there's nothing else one half so good!*

KHADI HAWKING IN SURAT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Last week khadi was hawked in the streets of Surat, and within three and a half days sales amounted to Rs. 2,8000. 95 per cent of this was delivered and cash received on spot. Amongst the helpers, mention must be made of Pragjibhai, Cooverjibhai, Chinoy, Dr. Mehta, Chotubhai Munsuff, Balubhai Kapadia and Kanchanlal Khandvalla. Mr. Chotubhai Marfatia was most helpful; whilst Ratanlal Khandvalla, who is running the Khadi Bhandar, as a labour of love, accompanied the writer everywhere. We had a good response from Bora gentlemen also, amongst whom Abdul Karim Mama and Essabhai Haidar Mota proved very useful. Dayaljibhai being away and Kalianjibhai being ill, they could not join the party. There is a fine field for hawking khaddar in Surat, and on hearing from these helpers, hawking will be resumed shortly at Surat.

MR. G. K. DEODHAR ON CO-OPERATION

POONA CITY, June 21.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, presiding over the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates in the supervisers' training class conducted by the Maharashtra branch of the Co-operative Institute observed that among the forces of regeneration in India cooperation alone could peacefully and successfully fight economic and industrial poverty. It was also a spiritual force that elevated the mind and soul.—A. P.

RESULT OF ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S EXAM.

The result of the fourth examination of Electrical Wiremen held on 31st May shows that for Class I examination 38 entered in Bombay, 16 appeared and 5 passed; in Poona 7 entered, 4 appeared and 2 passed; in Ahmedabad 4 entered, 2 appeared and none passed; in Karachi 8 entered, 6 appeared and 2 passed.

As regards Class II examination, 132 entered in Bombay, 116 appeared and 30 passed; in Poona 39 entered, 31 appeared and 13 passed; in Ahmedabad 44 entered, 42 appeared and 28 passed, in Karachi 26 entered, 24 appeared and 20 passed, and in Aden only 1 entered and he passed.

CLASS I.

The names of candidates who passed in Class I examination are:—

Bombay:—D'Silva Robert Leo, Doshi Chandulal Chunilal, Khambati Madanlal Ranchhodlal, Naik Daulatrai Manchhodji Naik Kesavjee Kuverji.

Poona:—Patharkar Laxman Ganesh, Sathe Moreshwar Narayan.

Karachi:—Ashby Johans, Victor Xavier.

CLASS II.

The following are the names of candidates who passed in Class II examination:—

Bombay:—Abdulla Najibulla Aga Abdulla Yakub, Bawa Mia Babaji, Bhagat Nilkanth Shivaji, Bhatt Manilal Gangaram, Bhatt Parbhuram Gaurishanker, Cyril Menzes, Dalvi Ramchandra Tatia, Dhotre Atmaram Sitaram, Ghadi Ramchandra Bhikaji, Irani Sheriar Boman, Jaekerja Dada Sahib, Khanvilkar Shanker Tukaram, Mangesh Abaji, Madan Faridun Fromroz, Mugasheth Prozsha Pestonji, Nair V. S., Nanal Padmakar Moreshwar, Pathare Khanderao Waman, Pavasker Ebrahim Suleman, Ramchandra Pandurang, Raoji Bhikaji, Subnis Ramchandra Waman, Salasker Appaji Gopal, Sawant Sitaram Narayan, Shanker Narayan, Shevde Yeshvant Parsharam, Siganporia Hormusji Pirojshah, Trimbakar Shanker Mahadeo, Usufkhan Mohamedkhan.

Poona:—Borker Shanker Narayan, Dawood Ahmed, Fernandez Anthoni Lourenco, Gothe Anjira Tukaram, Haji Hassan Haji Kassum, Jadhav Ramchandra Balwant, Kulkarni Ganesh Kashinath, Loni Gurshidappa Madivalappa, Pathak Chintaman Waman, Pathak Narayan Waman, Pathan Baba Hussain, Powar Maruti Dnanath, Vartak Vithal Waman.

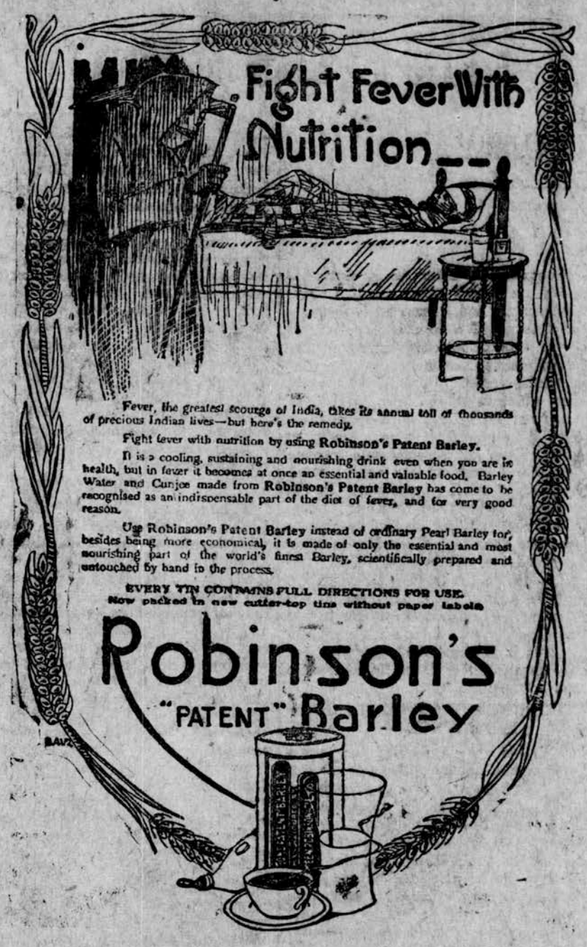
Ahmedabad:—Alibhai Abdul Rahman, Dehramkhan Goharkhan, Bhatt Manilal Hiralal, Bhatt Nanalal Mohanlal, Bhatt Ualliah Balliah, Dehra Sarafali Mohamedali, Carpenter Gordhandas Tribhuvandas, Carpenter Ranchhod Dalsukh, David Vayadalli, Mochi Maganlal Khengarji, Mohamedkhan Mebalkhan, Mohammed Rassul, Narayandas Jatashankar, Panchal Balubhai Ishwar, Panchal Ranchhodlal Dalchharam, Pandya Himatlal Kilashankar, Patel Chunilal Babar, Patel Maganbhai Hathibhai, Patel Mohanlal Lawaji, Raval Manilal Umjashankar, Sawant Rajaram Moti, Shah Chimanlal Hiralal, Shukla Mafatlal Ambalal, Sutar Shivram Dalsukhram, Trivedi Chandulal Shamalbhai, Trivedi Chimanlal Mohanlal, Ustad Chimanlal Chunilal, Vyas Balashankar Prabhashankar.

Karachi:—Barot Shivaji Daya, Bhambhani Memon Gulamali Gulmohamed, Nanumal Gopalani Tormal Gehimal, Kalal Chunderlal Chhogal, Kalsa Shewasingh Sadagarsingh, Memon Gulamali Gulmohamed, Manumal Beharjam, Odhaoram Varma Radhakrishna, Pandit Ram Prasad Jha Bhikamchand, Rajput Gordhan Chotu, Sansar Laxman Rama, Shaikh Abdul Hussain Gulam Mahomed, Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Ebrahim, Sikh Suransingh Hirasingh, Sujiram Ramlal, Sur Tahilsingh Palasingh, Surensingh Chetsingh, Sayed Hussain Syed Roshan, and Virusingh Mojusingh.

Aden:—Robert Gomes.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes:—

"The Maharaja of Jodhpur extended his invitation to Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya on the occasion of the third birthday of the prince Maharajkumar Shree Hanumanthsingji which was celebrated at the Shoreham Palace, Ootacamund, on the 12th instant. Sjt. Chattopadhyaya entertained the Maharaja and Maharani with music and recitation. The Maharaja was delighted with the entertainment and was pleased to present the young poet-actor with a letter of high appreciation and a purse of Rs. 1,000.



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MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have noticed that a letter has appeared in your journal in the issue of the 31st May, protesting against what the Marathi Encyclopaedia has said about the Prophet's character and teachings. I have also seen a report of a public meeting in the Hamadia Mosque. In the letter which appeared in your paper on the 31st May there are several statements attributed to the Marathi Encyclopaedia which I could not locate in the book. I suspect that your correspondent has depended on some other source regarding the statements in the Marathi Encyclopaedia, possibly solely on the "Mariff."

As I have not yet secured the issue of the "Mariff" in which the comment appeared, I am wondering whether there has been some misinterpretations of the Marathi original in the Urdu magazine, on which your correspondent has depended. Neither do I know how far the public meeting which was held in the mosque was correctly informed of the contents of the book by any person who has read the portion in the original.

Regarding the policy of the Marathi Encyclopaedia in general, we can say that it intends to flatter no race or people, not even the Mahrattas, and that it does not wish to denounce anybody. It simply intends to present what the writers understand as truth. If there are any people who have denounced the book more than any other people, it will be the Mahrattas who have denounced portions of the book. We have always tried to give matter impartially, without caring whether what we write will be popular or not. We generally consider ourselves responsible to the world of scholars, and if a Mahomedan scholar shows that what we have written is incorrect we shall try to rectify such errors as have been pointed out to us.

Out of the statements ascribed to the Marathi Encyclopaedia I have located some on page 303 in Volume 4. On enquiry I find that these statements are a free rendering of a passage appearing in the article on Muhammad by Professor Margoliouth in the "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics."

I shall be very glad if a Mohammedan scholar in India will systematically examine the argument contained in the passage. I shall also write to Professor Margoliouth for his detailed authorities, explaining to him that his statements have been taken very seriously in this country, and I shall be glad to submit his detailed statements to Mohammedan scholars who wish to examine them.

I must say, however, that the matter should be taken up seriously by Arabic scholars. What happens very often is that we rely on European authorities, cow their statements, and if the statements are against any particular sect or religion, then the readers ascribe the opinion to the writer—who is simply borrowing.

The matter will not end by the deleting of any unpalatable page from the Marathi Encyclopaedia, through the pressure brought to bear on the Editor by friends or enemies, or the Government. The matter is one which must be taken up by scholars, and examined. The Editor of the Marathi Encyclopaedia should also have the chance of withdrawing statements after conviction. If serious enquiry is started in this direction, it may possibly lead to a very important, favourable result. Another enquiry by a scholar may lead to a clearing up of the character of the great prophet, and if this happens, we shall all be delighted. I shall be glad to communicate to the clientele of the Marathi Encyclopaedia the progress of the investigation.

As this question has aroused so much public attention, I hope that the Mahomedan community will be thoroughly aroused to help their scholars to enquire seriously into the matter.

There is a separate volume to be issued for the rectification of errors. Many errors are pointed out after the book was published. I promise to devote some pages in the additional volume to arguments against the statement, if serious efforts is made in that direction.

From the comment on the Marathi Encyclopaedia which appeared in "Mariff" and which was reproduced by "The Times of India," it seems that the learned editor is not satisfied with the explanation, and thinks that the editor of the Marathi Encyclopaedia must have chosen Professor Margoliouth to reproduce because he wanted to find a writer against Muhammad, and that the editor of the Encyclopaedia ignored pro-Muhammad writers like Lane Poole. The explanation for selecting Margoliouth is very simple. When the particular sub-editor who prepared the note for my perusal had to find material, he naturally looked up the article on Muhammad in the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, a work which is regarded as standard by many. It should also be noted that since Professor Margoliouth is an eminent man, teaching at a very important university like Oxford, his writing naturally carries weight, and in this article, too, the writer states how his views are contrary to the views expressed by a large number of pro-Muhammad writers and explains this contrariety by a greater study of Arabic literature than that of the previous writers, to whom the whole of that literature had not been available. Naturally, what Professor Margoliouth wrote, was taken as the latest opinion on the subject.

It should be noted also that the editor of the Marathi Encyclopaedia has not completely endorsed the views of the learned professor. He has not incorporated into the Encyclopaedia all that Professor Margoliouth has said against Muhammad, nor has he endorsed all that has been incorporated. Those who criticise have not given us sufficient credit for this. We have stated our understanding of Muhammad's character by a special explanation, which the critics have forgotten to mention; and Professor Margoliouth has simply pointed out the various contradictions in the principles and actions of Muhammad and questioned his faith in his own principles. We have given a different interpretation from this, and have stated that in Muhammad two characters combine, the first being that of a teacher and the second that of an administrator, and he being required to perform these two functions, the principles had to be accommodated to the different times and conditions with which Muhammad had to deal, and these gave the appearance of a contradiction.

I trust this explanation will satisfy most of the scholars, and I request them to take the question up vigorously, and offer my sympathetic co-operation in the matter.

I should also add one more point, and that is that writer or publishers who publish something complaining of what is written in the Marathi Encyclopaedia, should be kind enough to send me a copy for my attention.—Yours, etc.,

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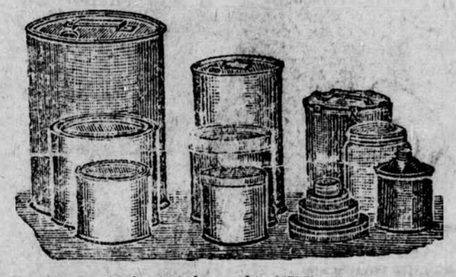

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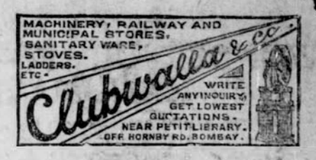

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